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No. 2.

MEAT SUPPLIES FOR HALF YEAR.

A synopsis of receipts of livestock at the six principal markets for the month of June, compared to June, 1912, is as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	239,471	611,637	368,526
Kansas City	133,538	245,309	161,497
St. Louis	97,149	226,463	139,037
Omaha	55,327	245,871	63,115
St. Joseph	26,054	179,064	40,399
Sioux City	37,469	180,414	3,511
Total, June, '13.....	589,008	1,688,158	776,085
Total, June, '12.....	515,721	1,601,723	713,070

Receipts at the six markets for the first six months of the year compare as follows:

	1913.	1912.
Cattle	427,204	431,815
Hogs	1,508,964	1,887,312
Sheep	940,694	912,648

A synopsis of slaughters for June compares as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	127,188	547,607	355,321
Kansas City	81,015	241,967	128,197
St. Louis	64,959	195,004	132,228
Omaha	41,284	213,790	60,234
St. Joseph	20,056	170,792	36,117
Sioux City	14,667	98,472	1,846
Total, June, 1913....	348,169	1,467,632	713,943
Total, June, 1912....	298,536	1,344,698	618,647

A synopsis of slaughters for the six months compares as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	727,718	2,929,091	1,814,537
Kansas City	460,277	1,220,353	828,843
St. Louis	307,097	882,264	412,988
Omaha	275,752	1,237,157	691,942
St. Joseph	128,603	871,604	340,116
Sioux City	84,603	575,575	53,126
Total, 6 mos., '13....	1,984,050	7,716,044	4,141,552
Total, 6 mos., '12....	2,031,401	8,717,413	4,276,037

RIGID FOREIGN MEAT INSPECTION.

Following the protest filed by the meat-producing interests concerning the admission of foreign meats under the new tariff law without adequate inspection, similar to that imposed on home meats, the Senate Committee last week amended the Underwood bill to provide that when the inspection of meat in any foreign country is not as stringent as here, the Secretary of the Treasury shall have the power to require an inspection of the same stringency as that in this country before meats are admitted free.

ARGENTINE MEAT FOR ITALY.

It is reported from Buenos Aires that the Compania Magazzini Frigorifici Genovesi, in view of the Argentine frozen-meat trade development in Italy, has resolved to build new cold storage works, increasing the capacity of their coolers from 3,000 meters to 8,250 meters.

EXPERTS TO AID FEDERAL MEAT INSPECTION Secretary of Agriculture Wants to Foster Public Confidence

In order that the public may have no doubt as to the thoroughness and efficiency of the Federal system of meat inspection—and also possibly with the idea that a check may be put upon sensationalists who from time to time seek to forward their own ends by "throwing mud" at the Federal inspection service—the Secretary of Agriculture has decided to appoint a corps of eminent scientists to conduct an independent investigation of the Federal meat inspection system and conditions at the inspected establishments.

These scientists will make a thorough examination of Federal inspected meat plants, and of the methods and results of the Federal system of meat inspection, and report directly and fully to the Secretary of Agriculture the results of their investigation. In announcing the new plan the Department says that this is done "with the idea that such action will foster confidence of the public in the meat inspection work."

Three of the scientific authorities in view for this work have already been engaged, and others will be announced later. Dr. Sedgwick, of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will inspect establishments in New England; Dr. Moore, of Cornell University, will look over those at New York, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh and Buffalo, and Dr. Conna-way, of the Missouri Agricultural College, will report on conditions at St. Louis, Kansas City and St. Joseph.

No announcement has yet been made of an expert to visit Chicago or other packing points.

No Interference with Meat Inspection Authorities.

The Secretary of Agriculture makes it plain that this move is not intended in any way as a reflection on the Bureau of Animal Industry, which conducts the Federal meat inspection system, nor is it intended to interfere in any way with the operation of this system under the Bureau. It is intended simply to "check up" the inspection work, and to get the opinion of recognized outside authorities on the methods and results.

The notice sent out by the "office of information" of the Department of Agriculture concerning this matter says in its headlines that these men are to "inspect the big establishments." If the writer of the announcement was correct in his use of words, this means that only the plants of the big packers are to be scrutinized by these experts,

and that smaller establishments will not be examined. In the cities named in the notice there are scores of small establishments under Federal inspection. It is believed, however, that the Secretary of Agriculture did not intend to limit his newly-engaged experts in their respective fields.

The wording of the official notice sent out by the Department of Agriculture is as follows:

Announcement of the Secretary of Agriculture.

The Secretary of Agriculture has designated three experts in veterinary science, meat inspection, and public sanitation to inspect and report upon meat-packing establishments operating under federal supervision at various points in New York, Massachusetts, Connecticut, Missouri, and Illinois. It is the purpose of the secretary to extend this work, and to secure for these inspections the leading authorities in the country, with the idea that such action will foster confidence of the public in the meat inspection work. Those already authorized are as follows:

Dr. W. T. Sedgwick, Professor of Bacteriology and Sanitary Engineering, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Boston, to inspect the federally inspected establishments at Boston, Worcester, and Brightwood, Mass., and New Haven, Conn.

Dr. V. A. Moore, Professor of Pathology, New York State Veterinary College, Cornell University, Ithaca, to inspect and report on conditions in the meat packing establishments at Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Buffalo and New York.

Dr. J. W. Conna-way, Missouri Agricultural College, Columbia, Mo., to inspect and report on conditions in the meat packing establishments of Kansas City, St. Louis, and St. Joseph, Mo., and National Stock Yards, Ill.

The secretary's instructions to each of these experts read as follows:

"With a view to safeguarding public health, and maintaining the highest degree of efficiency in the meat inspection service of this department, it is my desire that you report directly to me fully and frankly the conditions as you find them at the various packing establishments, together with such recommendations looking to the improvement of the service as in your judgment may seem best."

This new inspection of meat packing establishments by outside experts, under temporary assignment by the government, will in no way supersede or lessen the work now being done by the Bureau of Animal Industry. The idea, according to the secretary, is simply to have the inspection and regulatory work checked up by competent authorities who will report directly to the secretary.

Do you read the "Practical Points for the Trade" page every week?

IMPORTS OF HIDES AND SKINS.

Hides and skins imported into the United States show a larger total in the year just ended than in any earlier year, and exceed in value any other class of imports, except coffee. Figures of the eleven months ended with May, just compiled by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, Department of Commerce, indicate that the quantity and value of this class of manufacturing material imported in the fiscal year 1913 were not only greater than ever before but practically double those of a decade ago. The total value of hides and skins imported during the year approximates \$120,000,000, against \$58,000,000 in 1903; and the total quantity about 600,000,000 pounds, against 319,000,000 a decade ago.

How much the increase in the importation of this class of manufacturers' materials is due to a falling off in the domestic supply can not be accurately determined, though the figures of the Department of Agriculture indicate that the number of cattle and sheep in the United States on January 1, 1913, was about 15 per cent. less than a decade ago, while the consuming population was 20 per cent. greater than at that time.

The United States is the world's greatest importer of hides and skins, notwithstanding the fact that it has a larger number of cattle than any other country except India, and it draws upon every part of the world for some of the numerous kind of hides and skins which it requires. Cattle, horse, buffalo, sheep, goat, pig, kangaroo, and even fish skins are included in the \$120,000,000 worth of material of this character imported, and several other animals would be included in the list if the tanned skins imported were taken into consideration.

Hides of cattle show the largest total in value among the various classes of hides and skins imported, amounting in 1912 to approximately \$40,000,000, of which over \$10,000,000 came from Europe, approximately \$8,000,000 from North America, and approximately \$20,000,000 from South America, Argentina being by far the largest contributor, with Canada second and Mexico third. Calfskins, next in value, showed in 1912 a total of \$26,500,000, Russia in Europe being the chief source with \$9,000,000 and other Europe \$14,000,000.

Goatskins represent perhaps a wider area than any other of the great groups of this class of merchandise imported, the number of countries from which they are imported being no less than 75, and representing every grand division of the world. India is the chief source of goatskins imported, the value of her contribution to this class last year being between \$7,000,000 and \$8,000,000; Brazil, a little over \$2,000,000; Mexico and Argentina, nearly \$2,000,000 each; China, \$1,750,000; the United Kingdom and Russia, about \$1,500,000 each, and Aden, \$1,000,000.

Horse skins come chiefly from Russia, which contributed last year most of the nearly \$2,000,000 worth imported.

Buffalo hides also show a remarkable gain in 1913, the quantity imported being four times as great as in 1912 and nearly six times as great as in 1911, and the value being in 1913 about \$3,000,000, against approximately a half million in 1911. India is the chief contributor of buffalo hides, though small quantities come from the Straits Settlements and the Dutch East Indies, and occasionally from Siam and Egypt.

Kangaroo skins which, of course, originate in Australia, come in part direct to the United States from that country and in part by way of England.

AUSTRALIAN MEAT EXPORTS.

As indicating the distribution of the export meat trade of Australia the following figures showing exports from the port of Sydney, N. S. W., for a period of ten months are given by the London Meat Trades' Journal. The comparisons show an apparent decrease in meat supplies available for export, probably due to the drought in Australia, and which is not encouraging to those who anticipate an influx of foreign meat when the United States lets down its tariff bars. Exports to Canada in 1913, where there were none in 1912, seem to indicate the opening of trade with North America, where the meat scarcity is even greater than in Australia. The figures follow, for the ten months from July to May:

	1913.		1912.	
	Qrs. or Pcs.		Qrs. or Pcs.	
England and Continent.....	9,931		16,321	
Philippine Islands	1,582		4,488	
Malta	1,258			
Canada	4,029			
Port Said	818		174	
Singapore, Java, etc.....	338		882	
Hongkong			916	
South Africa	4,127		8,212	
Hawaii	11,312			
Indian and Ceylon.....	115		185	
Japan			9	
Elsewhere	3,063		10,041	
Total	36,573		41,122	

Destination.	1913.		1912.	
	Carcasses.		Carcasses.	
England and Continent.....	856,393		981,923	
South Africa	12,277		15,004	
Canada	21,886			
Port Said	4,757		6,350	
Philippines	9,543		18,268	
Malta	6,335			
India and Ceylon.....	6,550		5,812	
Singapore and Java.....	6,503		19,114	
Hongkong	7,664		7,515	
Hawaii	10,126			
Japan			125	
Gibraltar			1,061	
Elsewhere	10,126		55,496	
Total	954,100		1,105,208	

MEAT PRODUCTION IN AUSTRALIA.

Consular reports state that the new meat works on the Brisbane River, Australia, under construction for an American company, are taking shape, though it will be many months before they are ready to receive stock. The site borders on a high hill on the river bank, and the removal of this and the formation of an embankment have entailed a vast amount of excavation work. There will be four meat plants within a mile or so of each other on the Brisbane River.

An establishment on cooperative lines for killing lambs for export is a possibility on the Darling Downs, in Queensland. Breeding lambs for export in that state has made no headway, one reason being that there was no good market for the carcasses when ready for shipment, the meat works being anything but liberal in their treatment of the farmers. The latter are now so united that it looks odds-on the project for cooperative works taking definite shape, especially as some hard-headed farmers are in the forefront.

The frozen-meat industry in New Zealand appears to be making rapid progress, despite the recent strike of slaughtermen and the increase in wages to the free workers. The Hawkes Bay Farmers' Meat Co. has purchased a site for freezing works at Whakatu, between Napier and Hastings, and it is intended to erect buildings without delay. Farm-

ers at Wairoa, Hawkes Bay, have decided to float the Wairoa Cooperative Freezing Works. At Palmerston North, too, there is an agitation to have additional freezing works, it being claimed that the existing companies are unable to deal with all the stock offering.

INSPECTED SLAUGHTER IN 1912.

Reports of the Department of Agriculture show that in the year ended June 30 last, 57,628,491 animals were slaughtered under Federal inspection in the 790 slaughtering establishments in 225 cities and towns of the United States—an increase of nearly 5,000,000 over the previous fiscal year.

Of the animals inspected by government officials in the last fiscal year, there were 7,245,585 cattle, 2,277,954 calves, 4,979,354 sheep, 72,871 goats and 33,052,727 hogs. Slaughtering establishments and meat food factories increased from 919 to 940 in the fiscal year.

Chicago, with 12,910,506 animals slaughtered under federal inspection, leads in numbers. The other principal points of federally inspected slaughter are in the following order: Kansas City, 5,646,161; South Omaha, 4,609,655; New York, 3,034,685; National Stock Yards, East St. Louis, 2,966,292; South St. Joseph, 2,671,433; Boston, 1,826,044; Indianapolis, 1,598,503; Sioux City, 1,520,607; Buffalo, 1,381,271.

The total condemnations at the time of slaughter for disease or other causes numbered 232,687 whole carcasses and 404,328 parts of other carcasses, or a total of 727,015 condemnations. In addition, nearly 18,000,000 pounds of prepared meats and meat products were condemned on reinspection, because they had become unwholesome subsequent to the first inspection.

BIG PACKINGHOUSE FIRES.

The packinghouse trade continues to lose heavily from plant fires. Last week the entire plant of the Tennessee Packing & Stock Yards Company, at Nashville, Tenn., was destroyed. This was a new plant built only a couple of years ago. The company which had just taken it over was running at full capacity, and it is believed that an overloaded provision storeroom floor gave way and crashed into the basement smokehouses, causing a blaze which could not be headed off.

This week the beef killing house of Morris & Company at Omaha was burned and the plant temporarily put out of business. The beef house was a five-story structure, and with contents the loss was estimated at around \$300,000. Rebuilding has already begun.

TO HAVE CHESHIRE BACON, TOO.

The great scarcity of bacon in England continues to arrest the attention of farmers there, and as a consequence bacon factories are being projected in different parts of the country. One of these will be constructed in the county of Cheshire, and right in the heart of a large pig breeding area, and it is possible that Cheshire bacon will soon become as familiar as Cheshire cheese. The factory will be built from designs by London M. Douglas, F. R. S. E., of Edinburgh, consulting engineer and technical adviser on animal industries, who has been responsible for most of the modern bacon factories in the United Kingdom.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS

Official reports of stocks of provisions at chief packing points at the end of June indicate somewhat increased supplies of lard and cut meats as compared to a month ago, but stocks still far below those of a year ago at this time. A synopsis of stocks at these points, with comparisons, is as follows:

Pork, Bbls.			
	June 30, 1913.	May 31, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Chicago	61,440	61,046	95,877
Kansas City	4,550	3,461	5,161
Omaha	3,547	3,935	2,517
St. Joseph	2,008	1,956	2,016
Milwaukee	7,900	6,722	8,374
Total	79,445	77,120	113,945

Lard, Tcs.			
	June 30, 1913.	May 31, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Chicago	117,262	65,478	199,663
Kansas City	11,018	10,260	14,073
Omaha	10,358	6,757	8,411
St. Joseph	11,822	11,462	9,634
Milwaukee	5,871	3,619	10,322
Total	157,431	97,576	242,123

Cut Meats, Lbs.			
	June 30, 1913.	May 31, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Chicago	119,414,084	108,783,521	163,126,026
Kansas City	56,017,300	52,026,300	58,096,300
Omaha	50,106,789	45,641,778	46,103,370
St. Joseph	29,928,006	27,216,507	31,205,740
Milwaukee	10,078,710	13,708,625	22,660,600
Total	272,144,889	247,466,731	321,192,036

Detailed reports are as follows:

Chicago.

	June 30, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Mess Pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '12, bbls.	13,057	46,183
Mess pork, made Oct. 1, '11, to Oct. 1, '12, bbls.	914	8
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	47,469	49,686
*P. S. lard, made since Oct. 1, '12, tes.	84,781	166,475
P. S. lard, made Oct. 1, '11, to Oct. 1, '12, tes.		1,713
Other kinds of lard, tes.	32,481	31,475
Short rib sides, made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	8,655,621	27,972,388
S. R. sides, made previous to Oct. 1, '12, lbs.		200,000
Short clear sides, lbs.	36,854	61,954
Extra S. C. sides, made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	7,186,403	9,482,830
Extra S. R. sides, lbs.	3,309,357	2,894,273
†Dry salted short fat backs, lbs.	12,081,632	
Long clear sides, lbs.		177,979
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	115,264	71,792
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	733,517	735,976
S. P. hams, lbs.	32,554,840	38,954,330
D. S. bellies, lbs.	21,981,265	33,010,652
S. P. bellies, lbs.	9,368,681	14,277,410
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs.		
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	9,241,399	9,963,856
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	8,271,151	12,379,219
Other cut meats, lbs.	5,878,100	12,943,367
Total cut meats, lbs.	119,414,084	163,126,026

*In storage tanks and tierces.

†Short fat backs have been substituted for long clear sides. Long clear sides now reported in other cuts of meats.

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

Received.

	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Pork, bbls.	310	1,008
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	8,702,000	9,319,600
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	8,812,000	13,341,000
Live hogs, No.	650,795	571,726

Shipped.

	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Pork, bbls.	10,573	8,324
Lard, gross weight, lbs.	24,115,000	17,314,200
Meats, gross weight, lbs.	51,892,000	44,694,400
Live hogs, No.	63,430	78,402
Average weight of hogs received June, 1913, 244 lbs.; June, 1912, 235 lbs.; June, 1911, 236 lbs.		

Kansas City.

	June 30, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Mess pork, bbls.	163	53
Other kinds pork, bbls.	4,387	5,108
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	8,245	10,968
Other kinds lard, tes.	3,673	3,105
Short rib sides, lbs.	2,483,500	6,088,800
Extra S. R. sides, lbs.	1,817,700	1,567,900
Short clear sides, lbs.	125,900	154,900
Extra S. C. sides, lbs.	3,000,600	4,118,900
Long clear sides, lbs.		90,100
*Dry salted short fat backs, lbs.	3,724,500	
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	1,164,800	1,325,900
D. S. bellies, lbs.	5,721,300	8,954,500
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	258,200	260,800
S. P. hams, lbs.	14,495,600	15,051,700
S. P. bellies, lbs.	6,789,100	5,216,900
S. P. Calif. hams, lbs.	5,557,800	3,626,700
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,126,200	3,445,100
Other cut meats, lbs.	7,352,300	8,194,100
Total cut meats, lbs.	56,617,300	58,096,300

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Received	245,309	208,999
Shipped	3,728	5,311
Driven out	241,967	205,759
Average weight, lbs.	206	203

*Short fat backs have been substituted for long clear sides. Long clear sides now reported in other cuts of meat. Middles now called sides.

Omaha.

	June 30, 1913.	June 29, 1912.
Mess pork, bbls.	157	698
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	3,390	1,819
P. S. lard, contract, tes.	4,775	5,265
Other kinds lard, tes.	5,783	3,146
Short rib middles, lbs.	1,226,952	2,622,743
Short clear middles, lbs.	249,420	1,158,031
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	7,492,041	1,717,261
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	2,428,986	1,115,080
D. S. fat backs, lbs.	4,637,439	
Dry salt shoulders, lbs.	320,670	1,277,078
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	301,813	280,217
S. P. hams, lbs.	11,305,274	13,846,814
D. S. bellies, lbs.	4,775,548	5,499,808
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,764,367	5,821,317
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	4,802,112	1,724,775
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	4,169,923	4,578,038
Other cut meats, lbs.	3,632,244	6,462,208
Total cut meats, lbs.	50,106,789	46,103,370

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Received	245,871	279,158
Shipped	32,081	33,623
Driven out	213,790	245,533
Average weight, lbs.	245	234

St. Joseph.

	June 30, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Mess pork, new, made since Oct. 1, '12, bbls.	5	6
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	2,003	2,010
P. S. lard in storage tanks and tierces made since Oct. 1, '12, tes.	6,341	6,753
Other kinds of lard, tes.	5,481	2,901
Short rib middles made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	1,425,000	1,651,800
Short clear middles, lbs.	66,000	177,593
Extra S. C. middles made since Oct. 1, '12, lbs.	1,770,987	1,440,140
Extra S. C. middles made previous to Oct. 1, '12, lbs.		441,434
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	722,285	52,500
Long clear middles, lbs.	139,366	71,845
Dry salted shoulders, lbs.	63,540	13,500
S. P. hams, lbs.	9,214,700	6,506,150
S. P. shoulders, lbs.		86,000
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,135,347	7,228,642
S. P. bellies, lbs.	4,147,600	3,808,020
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	2,412,150	1,214,150
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	1,851,700	2,970,650
Other cut meats, lbs.	4,979,331	5,463,316
Total cut meats, lbs.	29,928,006	31,205,740

LIVE HOGS.

	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Received	179,064	176,349
Shipped	8,148	18,660
Driven out	170,792	158,299
Average weight, lbs.	23	23

(Continued on page 20.)

S. & S. PLANT FOR DAKOTA.

It is reported from the West that the Sulzberger & Sons Company plans the erection of a big plant at Sioux Falls, S. D., where other packing interests are already located, and which promises to become an important packing point. Some months ago the citizens donated the necessary ground. For several months the company has been operating a small leased plant as an experiment and to develop this field.

STOCKS OF LARD

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company give the following estimates of the lard stocks held in Europe and afloat on July 1, to which are added the estimates of former years, and stocks in cities named:

	1913. July 1.	1913. June 1.	1912. June 1.	1912. July 1.	1911. July 1.	1910. July 1.
Liverpool and Manchester	26,500	24,000	23,500	31,200	29,000	16,500
Other British ports	26,000	23,000	27,000	34,000	24,000	15,000
Hamburg	22,000	14,000	18,000	19,000	20,000	7,500
Bremen	2,500	3,000	2,500	2,000	1,500	1,500
Berlin	2,500	1,500	5,000	3,500	8,000	2,000
Baltic ports	10,000	10,500	20,000	20,000	18,000	10,000
Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim...	2,000	4,000	3,000	2,500	1,500	1,000
Antwerp	2,000	750	1,500	2,000	2,000	2,500
French ports	1,100	3,000	8,000	4,000	5,000	None
Italian and Spanish ports	500	1,500	1,000	500	2,000	100
Total in Europe	95,100	85,250	109,500	118,700	111,000	56,100
Afloat for Europe	50,000	45,000	45,000	50,000	45,000	45,000
Total in Europe and afloat	145,100	130,250	154,500	168,700	156,000	101,100
Chicago prime steam	84,781	33,905	123,176	168,188	113,813	24,833
Chicago other kinds	32,481	31,573	18,677	31,475	44,058	20,786
East St. Louis	500	500	1,650	1,700	1,200	750
Kansas City	11,918	10,260	13,547	14,073	22,180	17,185
Omaha	10,558	6,747	8,369	8,411	10,899	8,314
Milwaukee	5,871	3,619	11,059	10,322	6,981	894
South St. Joseph	11,822	11,462	6,519	9,654	5,933	2,855
Total tierces	303,031	228,316	337,497	412,523	361,064	176,717

*Estimated. Increase June, 1913, 74,715. Increase June, 1912, 75,026.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing-house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

THE VALUE OF TANKWATER.

An old-time subscriber of The National Provisioner in England writes as follows on a subject that is certainly coming to be very much better understood in this country than it appears to be abroad:

Editor The National Provisioner:

We were going into the question of putting in a plant for the concentration of tankwater, and during this time we were in communication with a Continental firm in reference to some other plant, and incidentally they happened to touch on tankwater, and they write us as follows:

"If tankwater is evaporated down to about 18 degs. Baumé and mixed with hog hair or blood and chemicals, a small quantity of 'stick' might find sale as 'stucco retarder' in the building trade, for fixing plaster of paris, etc., or the tankwater might be mixed with some absorbing material, such as peat mull, sawdust, or with copperas, dried and sold as fertilizer, but from my own practical experience and experiments in treating this offal water, I can positively assert that none of these or other ways of using it leaves any real net profit to the owner unless a quantity of at least 3,000 gallons per day is regularly at hand. Otherwise, the charges for repairs and writing off on the necessary machinery, cost of steam, labor, chemicals, cartage, etc., are far too heavy as to make the whole procedure a paying business. In other words, no real value can be attributed to the tankwater."

We should be glad if you would let us know your opinion on this.

In this country we have demonstrated that there is a good profit in evaporating all tank and cooking waters for the fertilizer, glue and gelatine contained therein. If the daily volume of tankwater approximates 1,000 gallons and over, it certainly should not be allowed to go to waste. Evaporators are made as small as 150 gallons per hour capacity,

and may be operated with exhaust steam, so that there is no necessity for a small plant allowing to go to waste what should be utilized and a handsome profit realized therefrom. The cost of a small apparatus complete is probably less than \$1,000.

Concentrated tankage is today worth \$2.35 per unit, which, at 16 per cent. ammonia, amounts to approximately \$37.50 per ton. From 1,000 gallons of tankwater there should be 500 pounds of finished "concentrated," worth \$9.50 gross. Now, assuming the total cost of manufacture, etc., at \$12.50 per ton, which is ample, there is a very handsome profit left.

We do not think, as suggested in your letter, that "stick" hog hair, blood and chemicals would be an acceptable material in the building trades for fixing plaster of paris, etc. Or even if so, it would not appear a very economical proposition. The most profitable channel for concentrated tankage is in the manufacture of commercial fertilizers, and it is always in good demand.

We recently published on this page a table showing the value of evaporated liquids from practically every source in a packinghouse.

DEGREASING GLUE STOCK.

The following inquiry comes from an Eastern subscriber:

Editor The National Provisioner:

I would like to get some information on the most practical way to treat the small pieces of hide (goat, sheep and calf) that are sold for glue stock. After the glue stock is recovered by treating and boiling, the residue contains about 40 per cent. of oil in dry condition. This oil is apparently still enclosed in the small oil sacs, which have not been ruptured by the process that the stock has gone through, as but little will show on top of tank when boiled, and in pressing this residue all the indications are that these small oil sacs have not been broken, as there is only a small per cent. of the oil that will press out. If we send a sample to the laboratory, they will mash or grind the sample up, and it will show 40 per cent. of grease, by using any common solvent, like gasoline. Also, I am told that when this material is sent to one of the degreasing plants they will take this material, without any preparation, and take the grease out with the solvents that are used. This, if true, would indicate that the oil sacs offer no resistance to the

solvent in the extraction of the grease, while in the press under pressure they seem to hold entire.

The degreasing of material is ordinarily effected by thoroughly cooking the stock under steam pressure up to 40 pounds, running off the oil when cooked out, pressing the tankage while hot—the hotter the better—and boiling up the tankwater for several hours; also thorough skimmings. You thus get all the grease possible throughout the process. Naphtha and other degreasing propositions are not as yet generally used, by any means.

Glue stock, after the glue has been recovered therefrom, may be treated as above described, and in all probability the finished tankage will not show an analytical grease determination exceeding 8 per cent., which is rather more than desirable, but as low as is practically possible with the class of material in question when treated separately.

The temperature glue stock is ordinarily subjected to in cooking is not calculated to effect the release of all the grease contained, hence subsequent pressure cooking is necessary to that end. The degreased tankwater—that is, degreased as far as is possible practicable under ordinary conditions—contains solids of value in the shape of concentrated tankage, which should be recovered if the volume of tankwater approximates as a minimum 1,000 to 1,500 gallons per day. If you crush or grind the material containing grease prior to cooking, it aids materially in the total extraction of the grease.

YIELD ON CONDEMNED HOGS.

A St. Louis reader asks this question: Editor The National Provisioner:

What is the yield on condemned hogs?

Condemned hogs yield about 48 per cent. grease and 9 per cent. dry tankage. The tankwater, evaporated, will run 3 pounds per hog, and possibly more, of concentrated tankage, at approximately 1¼ cents per pound net.

Packinghouse, provision, refrigeration and other machinery and equipment at second-hand. Buy it or sell it through The National Provisioner's "Wanted and For Sale" department.

How Far Away Is New Zealand?

What is said to be the first evaporator ever sold for recovering fertilizer from tank water in New Zealand was recently ordered from us by the Christchurch Meat Co., Christchurch, New Zealand. The apparatus is of the usual double-effect type, and shows a lively appreciation, even at that distance from the source of supply, of the value of machinery which will recover this by-product.

That it will pay a concern, even thousands of miles away from the factory, to install an evaporator for tank water is made evident by the experiences of prominent packers nearer home, one of whom estimates an annual profit from this source alone amounting to very much more than the entire cost of his machine. This is an interesting sidelight on the "doubting Thomas" attitude of many of the American packing fraternity, some of whom appear to have come from the much abused state of Missouri.

Write us today.



SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

(Formerly American Foundry & Machinery Co.)
945 Monadnock Block CHICAGO

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Official Organ American Meat Packers'
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A HALF YEAR'S MEAT SUPPLY

Official reports of receipts of livestock at
leading packing centers show that in spite
of the heavy receipts at important markets
during June the shortage in meat supplies
for the year to date is still considerable.
Were reports to be compiled for the many
smaller markets and slaughtering points
throughout the country the shortage would
be still more noticeable, as it has been at
these points that receipts have fallen off
more markedly even than at the big centers.
For June official reports of receipts at six

chief market centers show cattle receipts
about 70,000 head greater than a year ago,
while hog marketing increased 85,000 head,
and sheep and lamb receipts were about
60,000 head greater. Actual slaughtering at
these points for June showed 50,000 more
cattle killed, 122,000 more hogs, and 95,000
more sheep and lambs than during June,
1912.

For the first six months of 1913 reports
from the six principal markets show receipts
of cattle about 5,000 less than for the same
period of 1912. Hog marketing for the six
months was about 380,000 head less, and
sheep and lambs about 27,000 head greater.

Actual slaughtering at these six points for
the first six months of 1913 showed 47,000
less cattle killed during the first half of the
year, over one million less hogs, and 135,000
less sheep and lambs than during the first
half of 1912. Add to this the decreased
slaughtering at the scores of smaller points,
due to scarcity of supplies, and an idea may
be had of the falling off in the meat pro-
duction for the first half of the year, com-
pared to a year ago.

THE ARGENTINE VIEWPOINT

Newspapers and others to whose interest
it is endeavoring to make it appear that
the "American beef trust"—whatever that
may be—is having a hard time of it in Ar-
gentina, both with the government and with
popular opinion. Only such news as is hostile
to the meat packers comes over the cable.
The other sort is not worth paying cable tolls
to get, and must await the slower process of
the mails.

The cabled report of the Argentine govern-
ment's intention to proceed against American
packing interests in that country has already
been exploded by the publication of the Ar-
gentine foreign minister's official statement
that his government has nothing against the
packers, but on the contrary is anxious to
encourage such enterprises. Nevertheless the
alleged cable reports continue, endeavoring to
create the impression of Argentine hostility
to those who have done and are doing the
most to develop the meat production of that
country.

By mail, however, comes a report of a
meeting of the Rural Society of Argentina, a
national organization representing leading
business and agricultural interests of that
country, called for the purpose of discussing
the so-called "beef trust." The sentiment of
the meeting was so strongly against the ef-
forts of the sensationalists to tear down in-
stead of building up that it was not even
necessary to take a vote.

One speaker declared that "the Americans
had broken up a trust, not founded one."
Their advent had produced competition and
had opened new markets for Argentine meat.

He saw no reason to take steps to avert a
danger that was imaginary. Another speaker
quoted cattle and meat figures to show the
falsity of the talk of a monopoly, and de-
clared that "no trust could either limit or in-
crease supply" in this field, and that "prices
must necessarily rule according to demand."

There are always politicians and adventur-
ers who will attempt to stir up the govern-
ment for their own advertisement. The Brit-
ish ministry is now being bombarded with
questions in Parliament which would lead to
the belief that England was about to inter-
vene in Argentine affairs to save that country
and Europe, as well, from the maw of the
mythical American octopus. These questions
give their introducers brief notoriety, which
is their chief and often their sole object.

The public is beginning to "tumble" to this
sort of thing. Revelations such as those of
the newly-named "wolf of Wall Street," as to
the ease with which some adventurers can
make tools of men in public office, are begin-
ning to let in the light on much of the so-
called muckraking of the past decade. The
time is about over when legitimate business
success can be regarded as ground for indict-
ment. Those who have made a living by at-
tacking the meat industry and other suc-
cessful commercial enterprises may have to
seek a new means of livelihood. At least, the
"picking" is not likely to be so easy as it
has been.

BEGINNING OF THE END?

During the past week the newspapers have
been filled with the revelations made before a
committee of the United States Senate by an
individual aptly characterized by the New
York Sun as "an obscene bird of prey," who
disclosed the methods of "the game in which
Congress was the gull," the game of foment-
ing agitation and government action against
reputable business interests.

In the case in point it developed that the
whole "steel trust" investigation by a House
Committee, which attracted so much public
attention a while back, was a "put-up job"
engineered by this "bird of prey" and his as-
sociates for the purpose of affecting stock
values. It was a humiliating revelation of
the extent to which members of Congress and
public officials may be used, either with or
without their own knowledge of the under-
lying motive, for the purpose of guerilla war-
fare upon legitimate business. Everybody
supposed that nothing but the best motive
was back of the investigation referred to.
The revelation of the ugly truth in this case
was a shock to the complacency of those who
believe in and give their support to every such
movement, without stopping to investigate its
antecedents.

Is it possible that the pendulum has just
about reached the limit of its swing?

TRADE GLEANINGS

Work on the new cottonseed oil mill to be erected at Rogers, Tex., has been commenced.

The Commercial Club of Guntersville, Ala., is interested in the erection of a cold press cotton oil mill.

C. H. Boncini, of Fort Worth, Tex., is interested in the erection of a cotton oil mill at De Leon, Tex.

The Carstens Packing Company is expending \$10,000 in improvements to its abattoir at Tacoma, Wash.

Swift & Company have commenced excavating for their new branch house and cooler at Springfield, Mo.

The Planters' Gin and Warehouse Company, Clanton, Ala., contemplates the installation of an oil mill.

The damage by fire to the plant of the Omaha Packing Company, Omaha, Neb., is estimated at \$150,000.

Heard County Oil Mill & Fertilizer Company, Franklin, Ga., will remodel its plant and install machinery.

Walker's Cotton Oil and Refining Company, Austin, Tex., has increased its capital stock from \$100,000 to \$150,000.

The Seymour Packing Company is planning to erect a large addition to its egg and poultry plant at Concordia, Kan.

Retail dealers of Los Angeles, Cal., will petition the mayor to provide for the construction of a public abattoir.

It is reported that the F. S. Royster Guano Company, Norfolk, Va., will establish a branch plant at Charlotte, N. C.

The plant of the Omaha Packing Company, South Omaha, Neb., operated by Morris & Company, has been badly damaged by fire.

The Clifton Oil Company, Clifton, Tex., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$44,000 by O. E. Schow and others.

It is reported that the Tennessee Packing and Stock Yards Company plans rebuilding its burned plant at Nashville, Tenn.

The People's Oil and Fertilizer Company, Anderson, S. C., will install additional machinery increasing capacity of its plant.

The Danahy Packing Company, Buffalo, N. Y., is to make extensive alternations and improvements to its present plant, and will erect two large additions.

The Jacob Moschel's Sons, Inc., Buffalo, N. Y., has filed articles of incorporation with \$75,000 capital stock. The directors are Charles, C. J., and L. E. Moschel.

The recently incorporated Oneonta Oil and Fertilizer Company, Oneonta, Ala., has awarded contract for the erection of a cottonseed oil mill and fertilizer plant.

The fertilizer and fat rendering plant of the Union Abattoir, belonging to D. B. Martin Company at Gwynn's Falls, South Baltimore, Md., has been destroyed by fire.

The recently incorporated Interstate Cotton Oil Refining Company, Sherman, Tex., has awarded contracts for compound machinery, refrigerating and refining plants.

T. R. Cole and E. A. Talley of Roff, T. U. Cole of Sherman, Tex., and others have incorporated the Roff Oil and Cotton Company, Roff, Okla., with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Georgia Packing and Stock Yards Company, Macon, Ga., has been organized with E. W. Gould as president, L. L. Gibson vice-president and J. Rudle, of Atlanta, secretary-treasurer. Plans are being prepared for construction of plant.

AN OPINION ON THE BROOKS LAW.

An opinion on the application of the Brooks law to goods handled in interstate commerce has been given by Attorney General Carmody, of New York. The Brooks law, which has just gone into effect, requires the marking of net weight on food packages, etc. The Court of Special Sessions in New York City ruled that a state law of this kind did not

apply to goods shipped in interstate commerce; that the state could not regulate the sale of articles shipped in interstate commerce.

The Attorney General of New York State is of the opinion that the Brooks law does apply to articles in interstate commerce, as well as those handled only within the state. He cites United States Supreme Court opinions to the effect that state laws enacted in pursuance of their police powers are valid when applied to goods in interstate commerce. He believes that "any person in this state selling goods in containers after chapter 81 of the laws of 1912 (the Brooks law) becomes effective, must mark the same or make a representation of the quantity delivered, irrespective of whether they come from other states or not."

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

(Concluded from page 17.)

Milwaukee.		
	June 30, 1913.	June 30, 1912.
Mess pork, winter packed, new, bbls.	565	302
Other kinds of barreled pork, bbls.	7,335	8,072
Prime steam lard, contract, tes.	2,850	9,569
Other kinds of lard, tes.	3,021	753
Short rib middles, lbs.	155,615	2,328,377
Extra S. R. middles, lbs.	236,690	6,148,844
Short clear middles, lbs.	12,771	.....
Extra S. C. middles, lbs.	724,654	769,448
Dry salted short fat backs, lbs.	1,262,974	.....
D. S. shoulders, lbs.	342,679	6,889,873
S. P. shoulders, lbs.	16,850	866,990
S. P. hams, lbs.	3,859,400	4,469,520
D. S. bellies, lbs.	3,272,747	4,067,469
S. P. bellies, lbs.	1,891,100	2,268,425
S. P. Calif. or picnic hams, lbs.	1,270,400	1,313,280
S. P. Boston shoulders, lbs. ....	.....	.....
S. P. skinned hams, lbs.	807,600	1,726,660
Other cuts of meats, lbs.	2,225,230	3,791,714
Total cut meats, lbs.	16,078,710	22,660,600

HOGS.

	June, 1913.	June, 1912.
Received	101,623	95,472
Shipped	84	842

New Improvements on Our Original
Sanitary Rendering and Drying Machines.
Over 200 Old Machines in Service.
Ask for Catalog A. Prices right.

THE LIESINGER COMPANY, Inc.
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PACKERS who buy our **SPECIAL HAM PAPER** for smoked meat wrapping and **Lard Liners**, get the **GREATEST VALUE** the market offers.

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KEEP YOUR EYE ON The Zarembo Patent Evaporator

For TANKWATER and GLUE

Built in all sizes from 100 to 10,000 gallons per hour

We offer, not the excellence of yesterday, but the excellence of today

THE WISE PACKER investigates and buys from
ZAREMBA COMPANY **Buffalo, N. Y.**

(New York Office, 708 Singer Annex)

FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

WEATHER FOR COLD STORE DOORS.

S. P. Stevenson, of Chester, Pa., inventor of the Stevenson cold store door, was in New York last week calling on the trade. He reports business very brisk, and says his company is having all it can do in filling orders for cold storage equipment.

MOTOR TRUCK VS. HORSE IN SUMMER.

The inefficiency of horses in heavy haulage duty during the hot summer days, and the remedy therefor, are jointly and impressively demonstrated in the daily work of a fleet of KisselKars trucks in Philadelphia. The sole duty of these trucks is to remove dead and disabled horses from the streets. They are owned by M. L. Shoemaker & Company, fertilizer manufacturers, and two of the five KisselKars in the fleet are engaged almost constantly as horse ambulances.

"BOSS" HOG SCRAPER SATISFIES.

Comstock & Co., Providence, R. I., who lately installed a "Boss" hog-killing outfit, wrote The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company under date of June 25 as follows: "We are well pleased with your 'Boss' hog scraper and 'Boss' hog hoist, and if they continue to give the satisfaction in the future that they have done in eight days, we will be more than satisfied." Butchers and packers interested in these or other "Boss" machines can get all information by addressing the manufacturers, The Cincinnati Butchers' Supply Company, Cincinnati, Ohio.

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

Since their last report of May 21, the York Manufacturing Company have made the following installations of refrigerating and ice-making machinery:

J. C. Miller, Big Pine, Cal., a 1-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

MacKenzie Electric Company, Sarnia, Ont., Can., a 1-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Reliance Coke Company, Denbeau, Pa., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Huebner-Toledo Breweries Company, Mansfield, Ohio, one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

A. N. Jellyman, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This outfit was installed for Eugene Kern, Weatherford, N. J.

The Blumenthal Residence, New York, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Great Falls Power Company, Volta, Mont., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

White Mountain Creamery Company, Lima, Ohio, one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. Weise Company, Waterfall, Alaska, one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Standard-Waygood, Ltd., Sydney, N. S. W., Australia, three 90-ton vertical, single-acting, refrigerating machines, arranged with extended bed for motor and silent chain drive. These machines will be installed in the Municipal Market, Sydney, N. S. W., Australia.

Warren Creamery Company, Warren, Ohio, one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Elite Confectionery Company, El Paso, Tex., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

North State Ice Company, Rocky Mount, N. C., one 90-ton vertical, single-acting compression side; also a 60-ton flooded ice-making plant and distilling system complete.

Breakers Cafe, Fennelly & Frisk, Props., Ocean Park, Cal., a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Althoff Manufacturing Company, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Central Market, Long Beach, Cal., a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Althoff Manufacturing Company, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Joseph Melzer & Co., Los Angeles, Cal., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Althoff Manufacturing Company, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Belridge Oil Company, McKittrick, Cal., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by the Althoff Manufacturing Company, of Los Angeles, Cal.

Bullock's Department Store, Los Angeles, Cal., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Conron Bros. Company, New York, N. Y., one 150-ton absorption refrigerating machine. Flat Top Ice and Cold Storage Company, Northfork, W. Va., one 40-ton vertical, single-acting compression side, steam driven, and a 20-ton ice-making plant.

J. M. Horton Ice Cream Company, New York, N. Y., one 125-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine.

G. Isaacs, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Runkle & Wagner, Mt. Airy, Md., one 20-ton vertical, single-acting refrigerating machine with 20-ton compression side, 10-ton flooded freezing and distilling system, and one 80-H. P. horizontal return, tubular boiler system complete.

E. Weise Company, Port Conclusion, Alaska, one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Monroe & Crisell, Portland, Ore., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Dolfinger's Dairy, Munda, N. Y., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mansfield Pure Milk Company, Mansfield, Ohio, one 17-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

John H. Laue, Blue Point, L. I., N. Y., one 17-ton enclosed type vertical, single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete; also a 10-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Henry Lehey, Pittsburgh, Pa., one 25-ton flooded freezing system; also a distilling system.

Wm. Hufnagel, Maiden Creek, Pa., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven enclosed

type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Louis Stultz, Jr., Keyport, N. J., one 40-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, one 30-ton flooded freezing and distilling system and one 100-H. P. boiler system.

Theo. J. Lapres, Inc., Atlantic City, N. J., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. W. Post, Battle Creek, Mich., two 17-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machines and high pressure sides complete.

George Antonakos, Nanticoke, Pa., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. E. Brownback, Linfield, Pa., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Marinos & Kaldes, Scranton, Pa., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Woodlawn Farm Dairy, Scranton, Pa., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. C. Taft Company, Des Moines, Iowa, one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Gunco Brothers, Chicago, Ill., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

C. L. Crosser, Billings, Mont., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

T. D. Winders, Aledo, Ill., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

E. L. Haesler Company, Chicago, Ill., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Elkhart Ice Company, Elkhart, Ill., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. T. Castles Ice Cream Company, Irvington, N. J., one 50-ton flooded freezing system complete.

H. Muhs Company, Paterson, N. J., one 35-ton horizontal, steam-driven, double-acting refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete. This machine was installed in Passaic, N. J.

Stickel Hygeia Ice Cream & Ice Company, Hackensack, N. J., one 65-ton horizontal, double-acting, steam-driven refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, one 45-ton flooded freezing and distilling system, and one 35-H. P. boiler system complete.

Hollyford Ice and Storage Company, Mt. Holly, N. J., one 40-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, a 20-ton flooded freezing and distilling system and a 100-H. P. boiler system.

Ithaca Ice Company, Ithaca, N. Y., one 40-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, one 25-ton flooded freezing and distilling system, and two 100-H. P. boiler systems complete.

James M. Motley, San Pedro, Honduras, one 17-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, and one 10-ton raw water flooded freezing system.

Kinney & Fidler, Collingswood, N. J., one 40-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, one 25-ton flooded freezing and distilling system, and a 100-H. P. boiler system complete.

(Continued on page 42.)

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Memphis, Tenn.—The Valley Ice Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by A. Rossi, C. C. Warren and others.

Knoxville, Tenn.—The Mono Service Cream Company has been incorporated with \$50,000 capital stock by N. S. Kuhlman, W. M. Bonham and others.

Buffalo, N. Y.—James Ash Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 to deal in ice, etc., by J. G. Cloak, C. F. Houck and others.

Shiner, Tex.—The Home Brewing Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$15,000 by J. C. Blohm, Wm. Zander and J. H. Huebner and others.

Coalgate, Okla.—The Coalgate Ice and Cold Storage Company has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000 by J. P. Addiston, D. Padrick and J. L. Bruce.

Wheeling, W. Va.—The Wheeling Produce Exchange, incorporated with \$10,000 capital stock by W. B. Tucker and others, contemplates erecting a cold storage and refrigerating plant.

ICE NOTES.

Orlando, Fla.—J. B. Magruder will build an ice plant here.

Dermott, Ark.—D. G. Bryant will erect a 25-ton ice plant.

Mayport, Fla.—An ice factory will be erected here by R. Jackson and associates.

Navasota, Tex.—The R. A. Horlock Company will operate a 40-ton ice plant.

Tuscola, Tex.—An ice plant and cotton gin will be erected here by R. C. Malone.

Mt. Vernon, Mo.—J. T. Thurman contemplates erecting a 3 to 5-ton ice plant here.

Rio Grande City, Tex.—Matgo & Perez have completed an up-to-date ice plant at this place.

Perryville, Ky.—The Perryville Ice and

Light Company will double capacity of its ice plant.

Columbus, O.—It is reported that an ice plant is to be installed at the Ohio State Penitentiary.

Troy, Kan.—It is reported that a company is being organized here for the purpose of erecting an ice plant.

Cuero, Tex.—The Cuero Ice and Bottling Works will install equipment with a daily capacity of 65 tons of ice.

Springfield, Mo.—The Anheuser-Busch Brewing Association will erect a cold storage plant 143 x 100, two stories in height.

Sanford, Fla.—It is reported that the Southern Utilities Company, Jacksonville, will expend \$40,000 in improving plants.

Winston-Salem, N. C.—The Home Ice Company will be organized with \$50,000 capital stock to establish an ice plant of 50 tons.

St. Augustine, Fla.—The Consumers' Ice Company is being organized by A. W. Corbett and others to erect a 10 to 12-ton ice plant.

Corpus Christi, Tex.—The Producers' Cold Storage Company is being organized with a capital stock of \$100,000 to erect a six-story structure.

Marshfield, Mo.—J. E. Hosmer contemplates installing a 5-ton ice plant in connection with electric light and power plant just purchased.

Elizabeth City, N. C.—It is reported that the Puritan Fish and Storage Company will establish a fish packing and ice plant at a cost of \$100,000.

Cambridge, Mass.—A special committee to consider the advisability of establishing a municipal ice plant was appointed last week by the common council.

HOW AN ENGINE ROOM SHOULD BE KEPT.

J. W. Cone, in Ice.

We might answer this question in three words, "Keep it clean," but how to keep it

clean and in order is another question. To do this we must first have a room where it is possible.

I appreciate the fact that there are at least two classes of plants; first, the large plant, where conditions are such that it is practicable to have plenty of help—where the profits will warrant the expense. However, the majority of plants will not come under this head and I shall confine myself to the latter class. The average plant cannot afford to have wipers and extra help, so it is the wiser plan to deal with the average condition.

I believe that it is well in the range of possibilities for the average plant to provide a fairly decent engine room—one that can with reasonable care afford the expense of cleanliness. To do this we must have the engine room nicely ceiled, the walls fairly finished, so both walls and ceilings can be kept free from dirt and cobwebs and not burden the engineer with labor; you must give him to understand that he will be required to keep it in this condition.

Further, it is within the range of possibilities of a plant of this character to keep the floors clean, by using some of the many kinds of floor cleaners to keep the dust from flying and settling on the machinery—and to keep the floors reasonably free from grease spots. Any engineer that cannot find time in which to meet these conditions has certainly missed his calling, and it should be the duty of the superintendent to remind him of this fact and endeavor to help him get a position that would be more suitable to him than the engine room.

Again, it certainly would be a further mark of good engineering to have all the finished parts of the engine and compressor kept well polished, which can reasonably be expected from the engineer of the average plant; and where this condition is not met with it is certainly further evidence of the man being in the wrong place. Further, all steam pipes

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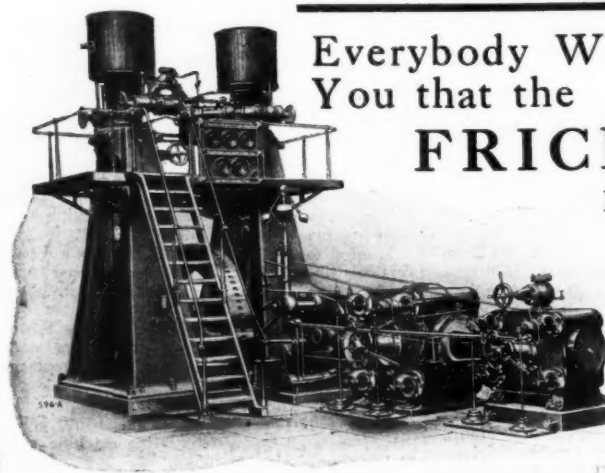
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should be well insulated, and no steam leaks tolerated.

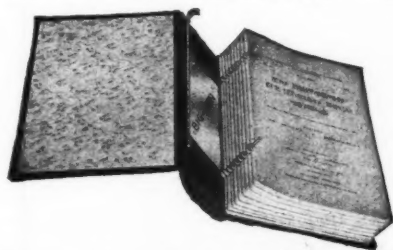
An oil waste can should be provided, so there would be no occasion for using oily waste left on the floor to make greasy spots or to possibly cause spontaneous combustion and burn the plant. I believe that if the conditions as above outlined were complied with there would be a vast improvement in most of our average plants.

I believe that the engineer should be provided with all that is necessary to meet these conditions, in the way of tools, all of which should have a place, and when not in use be found in their place, then we could reasonably expect to find the engine room a cheerful place—one that would look inviting instead of repulsive. Let's have them this way.

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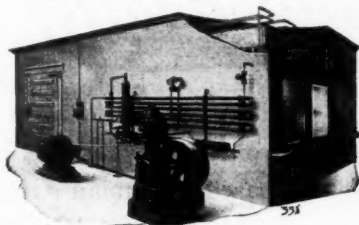
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WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



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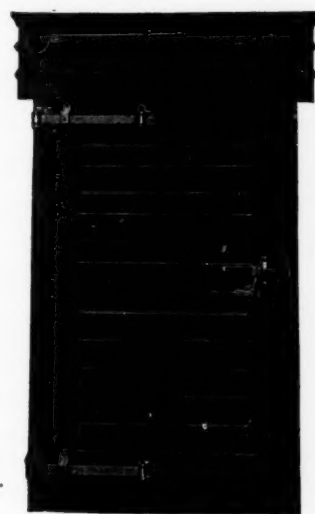
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We will forward it to size required. If it is not satisfactory from every standpoint to YOU in style, workmanship, efficiency and plan, it is YOUR PROPERTY WITHOUT CHARGE or any obligation to us whatever.

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would gladly become a patron of "Wyandotte." This contention is a safe contention as it is based on human nature. Every person instinctively prefers a material which makes things cleaner than they are accustomed to seeing them, and doubly so when it affords a means to make their dollars yield a bigger value. Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner & Cleanser cleans sanitarily. And such a small quantity does so much cleaning that it unquestionably is the most economical cleaner for any handler or dealer of meat.

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No claim or contention for Wyandotte Sanitary Cleaner & Cleanser is made that is not fully guaranteed. Your supply man will ship you a keg or barrel with this understanding and if after a trial you have the slightest doubt that it has not made good every claim no charge will be made for the trial. Write your supply man.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce and hogs by the hundredweight.

Markets Firm—Trading Quiet—New High Levels—Product Stocks Moderate—Packing Disappointing—Corn Condition Fine.

The action of the product market during the past week has resulted in a small further upward movement in values making new high levels for the season. Speculation at the advance has not been large, but there has been an undertone of firmness to the demand, which so far has prevented any reaction of importance. The general situation does not appear to have been appreciably changed, and the high level of hogs and of product are not as yet bringing the movement of hogs hoped for or decreasing the demand for product for distribution in a way which many had anticipated.

The packing of hogs for the past week was interrupted by the holidays and the comparison was rather disappointing, the total aggregating only 416,000 against 590,000 last year. The decreasing movement was reflected in the receipts during the week as the country was not selling hogs, possibly due to the weather conditions and to apprehension regarding the feed stuffs supplies.

The severe weather has made the handling of stock somewhat difficult, but recently conditions have become more favorable, and it is probable that the change in this respect will have some influence on the later movement of hogs. The quality of the hogs coming to market is quite good, as reflected in the weights. The average for the past week was 242 pounds against 237 pounds the previous week, and 239 pounds for the corresponding week last year.

The average price of hogs has continued to advance, and at the opening this week was at record prices for the season, with the price just about $1\frac{1}{2}$ c. a pound above the corresponding time last year. The average prices for other live stock continue firm, although nothing but hogs show any special change from the prevailing prices of a year ago. In

fact the average price of cattle for the past week was slightly less than last year, sheep the same and lambs 35c. a hundred lower. The influence on values of the high prices for hogs is reflected in the prevailing quotations for product compared with last year. Lard and ribs are approximately a cent a pound higher than last year, and pork nearly \$2 a barrel over the quotations prevailing a year ago.

The conditions in the market are naturally being watched very carefully by the trade. Prices are so high that there is a very great deal of conservatism and disposition to work cautiously, but even this does not seem to restrict the heavy distribution of product, nor prevent a fairly steady encroachment upon product stock. By encroachment is meant relative to last year. Of course stocks are gaining, but the gains are slow, and there is no pressure of the accumulations on the market.

The crop conditions have been somewhat of a factor in the situation. The pasturage conditions are becoming less favorable, due to the continued dry weather, and in some sections the feed supply is considerably affected and there is beginning to be some complaint as to the water supply. The main crops, however, are coming along in fair shape. The promise of the corn crop is better than last year. Oats were damaged by the hot weather in June. If the weather becomes favorable within the next two weeks there seems to be no question of a liberal supply of feed stuffs for the balance of the season. This will be a very important factor.

As an indication of the probable supply of feed and feed stuffs the Government report issued this week showing the promised production of the crops is given: The condition of the food crops is such as to promise another large outturn for the year, and the quality of the wheat is unusually fine. The decrease in the supply of potatoes is quite

important, however, and this may have some effect on demand for other product.

The comparisons of the crop conditions follows:

	July '13	June '13	July '12	July '11	10 years
Winter wheat	81.6	83.5	73.3	76.8	79.9
Spring wheat	73.8	93.5	89.3	73.8	85.3
All wheat	78.6	87.2	80.1	75.6	81.9
Corn	86.9	—	81.5	80.1	84.0
Oats	76.3	87.0	80.2	68.8	84.5
Barley	76.6	87.1	88.3	72.1	85.4
Rye	88.6	90.9	88.2	85.0	89.7
Hay	80.5	87.5	85.2	64.9	82.2
Potatoes	86.2	—	88.9	76.0	88.9
Flax	82.0	—	88.9	80.9	87.2

Indicated crop (last 3 ciphers omitted):

	July, 1913	June, 1913	Final, 1912
Winter wheat	483,000	492,000	399,919
Spring wheat	218,000	252,000	330,348
All wheat	701,000	744,000	730,267
Corn	2,971,000	—	3,124,746
Oats	1,631,000	1,104,000	1,418,337
Rye	39,332	40,300	35,664
Barley	165,000	177,000	223,824
Potatoes	343,000	—	420,647

LARD.—The market has further advanced during the week. Offerings are fairly well taken, and there does not appear to be any pressure. Compound lard is very firm and prices are generally held higher. City steam, $11\frac{1}{2}$ c.; Middle West, $\$11.60@11.70$; Western, $\$11.80$; refined, Continent, $\$12$; South American, $\$12.80$; Brazil, kegs, $\$13.80$; compound lard, $9\frac{1}{2} @ 10$ c.

PORK.—The market is very steady on light supplies. Mess is quoted at $\$23@23.50$; clear, $\$20.75@22.25$; family, $\$24@25$.

BEEF.—The market is dull, with values showing but little change. Quoted: Family, $\$20@22$; mess, $\$18@18.50$; packet, $\$19@20$; extra Indian mess, $\$28@30$.

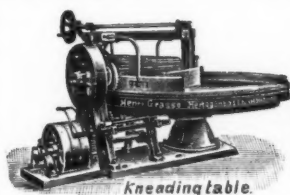
SEE PAGE 30 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 9, 1913:

BACON.—Antwerp, Belgium, 126,500 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 1,000 lbs.; Amsterdam, Holland, 15,457 lbs.; Christiania, Denmark, 6,875 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 101,702 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 147,513 lbs.; Hull, England, 168,763 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,321 lbs.; Havre, France, 5,008 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 27,394 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 529,566 lbs.; London, England, 6,000 lbs.; Marseilles, France, 6,530

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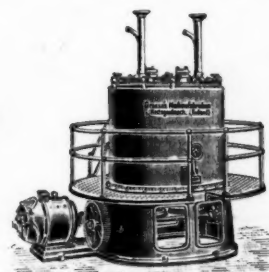
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lbs.; Naples, Italy, 2,538 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 3,242 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 15,781 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 20,961 lbs.; Southampton, England, 4,997 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 797 lbs.; Venice, Italy, 5,211 lbs.; Wiborg, Russia, 19,732 lbs.

HAMS.—Antwerp, Belgium, 116,575 lbs.; Antilla, W. I., 3,936 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 999 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 1,094 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 359,337 lbs.; Hull, England, 196,056 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 36,214 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 4,374 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 1,055 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 550,184 lbs.; London, England, 3,128 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 4,930 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 2,724 lbs.; Santiago, Cuba, 3,084 lbs.; Southampton, England, 92,272 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 3,665 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 4,904 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 3,209 lbs.

LARD.—Antwerp, Belgium, 485,982 lbs.; Athens, Greece, 2,700 lbs.; Ancona, Italy, 11,000 lbs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 74,633 lbs.; Bergen, Norway, 16,725 lbs.; Bremen, Germany, 63,400 lbs.; Bristol, England, 5,600 lbs.; Buenaventura, Colombia, 13,766 lbs.; Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela, 5,750 lbs.; Cartagena, Venezuela, 18,452 lbs.; Colon, Panama, 1,200 lbs.; Catania, Sicily, 16,795 lbs.; Christiania, Norway, 71,150 lbs.; Coblenz, —, 39,000 lbs.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 46,077 lbs.; Dundee, Scotland, 17,500 lbs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 168,590 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 30,600 lbs.; Havre, France, 21,899 lbs.; Hamburg, Germany, 951,256 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 2,450 lbs.; Hull, England, 470,479 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 200,775 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 14,097 lbs.; Las Palmas, A. R., 1,400 lbs.; Leith, Scotland, 25,200 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 408,391 lbs.; London, England, 205,200 lbs.; Messina, Sicily, 38,850 lbs.; Malmö, Sweden, 30,571 lbs.; Naples, Italy, 86,450 lbs.; Newcastle, England, 30,800 lbs.; Palermo, Sicily, 5,250 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 58,291 lbs.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 21,422 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 743,765 lbs.; Stettin, Germany, 43,498 lbs.; Southampton, England, 89,350 lbs.; Stavanger, Norway, 18,000 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 56,105 lbs.; Tumaco, Colombia, 6,280 lbs.; Turks Island, W. I., 2,319 lbs.; Tampico, Mexico, 1,200 lbs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 18,385 lbs.

PORK.—Christiania, Norway, 60 bbls., 10

tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 bbls.; Hull, England, 35 bbls.; Hamilton, W. I., 37 bbls.; Hamburg, Germany, 150 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 77½ bbls.; Liverpool, England, 50 tes.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 7 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 214 bbls., 54 tes.; Trinidad, W. I., 281 bbls., 37 tes.

SAUSAGE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 148 pgs.; Glasgow, Scotland, 21 bx.; London, England, 15 pa.; Marseilles, France, 776 bx.; Trinidad, W. I., 14 pa.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from New York reported up to Wednesday, July 9, 1913:

BEEF.—Algoa Bay, Africa, 5 bbls.; Cardiff, Wales, 25 tes.; Colon, Panama, 15 bbls.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 50 bbls.; Emden, Germany, 25 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 25 tes.; Hamilton, W. I., 7 bbls.; Kingston, W. I., 43 bbls.; Liverpool, England, 50 tes.; London, England, 25 tes.; Port au Prince, W. I., 11 bbls.; St. Johns, N. F., 385 bbls.; Trinidad, W. I., 42 bbls., 7 tes.

FRESH MEAT.—Cristobal, Panama, 87,689 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 56,839 lbs.

OLEO OIL.—Antwerp, Belgium, 105 tes.; Bergen, Norway, 270 tes.; Christiania, Norway, 35 tes.; Constantinople, Turkey, 85 tes.; Copenhagen, Denmark, 700 tes.; Glasgow, Scotland, 100 tes.; London, England, 100 tes.; Malmö, Sweden, 170 tes.; Rotterdam, Holland, 3,211 tes.; Stavanger, Norway, 395 tes.; Stockholm, Sweden, 70 tes.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 85 tes.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Colon, Panama, 4,960 lbs.; Hamilton, W. I., 1,710 lbs.; Kingston, W. I., 5,500 lbs.; Port au Prince, W. I., 1,010 lbs.; Trinidad, W. I., 12,500 lbs.

TALLOW.—Antwerp, Belgium, 201,185 lbs.; Genoa, Italy, 54,553 lbs.; Havana, Cuba, 16,680 lbs.; Liverpool, England, 186,839 lbs.; Rotterdam, Holland, 89,991 lbs.

TALLOW OIL.—Rotterdam, Holland, 100 tes.

TONGUE.—Antwerp, Belgium, 5 bbls.; Glasgow, Scotland, 50 cs.; Liverpool, England, 20 pa.

CANNED MEAT.—Antwerp, Belgium, 110 pgs.; Algoa Bay, Africa, 618 pa.; Buenos Aires, A. R., 750 cs.; Cardiff, Wales, 100 cs.; Delagoa Bay, Africa, 95 pa.; Helsingfors,

Finland, 25 cs.; Havana, Cuba, 640 cs.; Kingston, W. I., 61 cs.; London, England, 450 pa.; Liverpool, England, 51 pa.; Puerto Plata, S. D., 90 cs.; Tampico, Mexico, 51 pa.; Trinidad, W. I., 54 cs.; Vera Cruz, Mexico, 27 cs.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 9.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose: Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 15¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 15¼c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 16c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c.

Skinned Hams—Green, 14@16 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 16¼c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lbs. ave., 17c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 17c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 17c.; 22@24 lbs. ave., 16¼c.

New York Shoulders—Green, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼@11½c. Sweet pickled, 10@12 lbs. ave., 11¼c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 5@6 lbs. ave., 10½@11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½@10¾c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½@10¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10@10½c. Sweet pickled, 5@6 lbs. ave., 11c.; 6@8 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 10½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 10¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19@20c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¼@18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16¼@16½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 15¼@15½c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lbs. ave., 19½@20c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 17¼@18c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 16@16¼c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 14¼@15c.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending July 5, 1913, with comparative tables:

To—	Week ending		From Nov. 1, '12, to July 5, 1913.
	July 5, 1913.	July 6, 1912.	
United Kingdom...	157	60	13,920
Continent	95	212	8,986
So. & Cen. Am.	130	147	14,253
West Indies	818	381	38,501
Br. No. Am. Col.	173	62	10,679
Other countries ..	.....	.....	47
Total	1,403	882	85,788

MEATS, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	5,536,675	4,306,725	201,434,890
Continent	800,175	397,000	29,432,550
So. & Cen. Am.	19,000	33,825	3,945,525
West Indies	111,325	228,250	7,829,629
Br. No. Am. Col.	58,000	.....	98,475
Other countries ..	.....	.....	2,029,525
Total	6,525,175	4,965,800	244,770,594

LARD, LBS.			
United Kingdom...	3,879,910	3,637,400	190,234,206
Continent	3,318,295	1,333,700	169,133,715
So. & Cen. Am.	83,250	345,600	19,225,379
West Indies	97,500	529,300	26,992,820
Br. No. Am. Col.	12,494	2,630	626,025
Other countries ..	3,500	5,706	1,331,906
Total	7,405,469	5,854,330	407,753,751

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
Pork, bbls.		Meats, lbs.	
Lard, lbs.		Lard, lbs.	
New York	995	2,928,000	3,912,350
Boston	53	959,175	162,119
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	779,000
New Orleans	355	72,000	137,000
Montreal .....	.....	2,556,000	2,403,000
Mobile .....	.....	10,000	12,000
Total week	1,403	6,525,175	7,405,469
Previous week ..	1,052	7,077,125	9,964,866
Two weeks ago ..	2,245	6,589,900	10,693,326
Cor. week last y'r	882	4,965,800	5,854,330

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.

From Nov. 1, '12, to July 5, '13. Same time last year. Decrease.

Pork, lbs. 17,157,600 18,335,600 1,178,000

Meats, lbs. 244,770,594 271,386,167 26,615,000

Lard, lbs. 407,753,751 422,650,545 14,897,000

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

	Liverpool.	Glasgow.	Hamburg.
	Per Ton.	Per Ton.	Per 100 lbs.
Beef, per tierce	20/	22/6	@32c.
Oil Cake	14c.	16c.	@20c.
Bacon	20/	22/6	@32c.
Lard, tierces	20/	22/6	@32c.
Cheese	25/	30/	@50c.
Canned meats	20/	22/6	@32c.
Butter	30/	30/	@50c.
Tallow	20/	22/6	@32c.
Pork, per barrel	20/	22/6	@32c.

EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending Thursday, July 3, 1913, as shown by Williams & Terhune's report, are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil		Cottonseed		Bacon and Butter		Hams		Tallow		Beef		Pork		Lard	
	Cake.	Bags.	Bbls.	Pkgs.	Boxes.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.	Pkgs.
Carmania, Liverpool	200	.....	1392	.....	100	.....	442	5651	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cedric, Liverpool	2437	250	70	120	780	4200	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mauretania, Liverpool	416	.....	.....	.....	275	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minnewaska, London	200	.....	5	.....	25	25	120	3878	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
St. Paul, Southampton	474	.....	.....	.....	250	1800	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Ralburn, Manchester	474	.....	.....	300	.....	.....	100	750	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Galileo, Hull	793	.....	.....	10	1110	4207	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cameronia, Glasgow	924	.....	33	.....	230	525	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Patricia, Hamburg	100	.....	.....	100	125	.....	450	9584	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Kaiserin Aug. Vic., Hamburg	15	.....	505	7375	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rotterdam, Rotterdam	7239	.....	.....	60	50	.....	305	3400	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lapland, Antwerp	5587	.....	.....	515	42	120	55	2225	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Etonian, Antwerp	10196	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Chicago, Havre	1100	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
La Savoie, Havre	50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Roma, Marseilles	250	160	.....	.....	.....	.....	25	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Carpathia, Mediterranean	450	.....	105	.....	.....	30	450	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Re d'Italia, Mediterranean	95	.....	.....	20	325	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Louisiana, Mediterranean	45	25
Total	24372	1584	7201	832	538	210	4937	44395

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—The interest in the market has not expanded any during the last week. A few transactions have been reported, but they were absolutely devoid of significance. Consumers of tallow are still buying from hand to mouth, and seem willing to adhere strictly to this mode of purchasing. On the other hand, the production is limited, and the market is not flooded with offerings, this being a partial offset to the indifferent demand. The London auction sales had little influence in local quarters. There were 1,315 casks offered for sale of which 905 were taken at prices generally 3d. higher than those of a week ago. English houses which showed some interest in our tallow a few weeks ago seem to be completely out of the market just now. Some bids from foreigners have been received, but they are under a workable basis and are not indicative of an urgent demand. Sentiment here suggests that there is more conservatism than pessimism. Various items in the political situation at home and abroad are referred to as a restrictive influence, and it is quite apparent that confidence has not been restored as yet. Prime City Tallow is quoted at 6c. loose, with city specials at 6½c., the last sales having occurred at these figures.

OLEO STEARINE.—A firm market still prevails. Product is quoted at 10c., with some stuff taken on this basis. Compound lard makers are still the best buyers. The recent advance is believed to be only natural by some authorities, it being claimed that the depression during the winter was abnormally great.

SEE PAGE 89 FOR LATER MARKETS.

CORN OIL.—The market has again advanced with other oils, with fair demand reported. Prices are quoted at \$6.05@6.15 in car lots.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—The market is dull and nominally unchanged. Spot is quoted at 6¼@6½c.

PALM OIL.—The market has shown a better tone, with some gain in values. Supplies are not heavy, and with fair demand prices have advanced. Prime red spot, 6½@6¾c.; do., to arrive, 6½c.; Lagos, spit, 7¼@7½c.; to arrive, 7c.; palm, kernel, 10½@10¾c.; shipment, 10¾c.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—Prices are steady, with moderate trade. Available supplies are not

heavy and there is no pressure to sell. Quotations: For 20 cold test, 97c.@\$1; 30 do., 88c.; 40 do., water white, 81@83c.; prime, 64c.; low grade off yellow, 60c.

GREASE.—The market is very dull. Demand is small and prices about nominal. Export interests also very slow. Quotations are nominal, as follows: Yellow, 5@5½c.; bone, 5¼@5¾c.; house, 5¼@5½c.

OLEO OIL.—Trade is quiet, with business of rather limited volume. Extras are quoted at New York at 11¼c., and 64 florins in Rotterdam.

COCOANUT OIL.—Stocks are small abroad and demand is full at the advance. Offerings are small, and with light stocks here the market is very firm. Quotations. Cochín, 12¾@13c.; arrival, —; Ceylon, 10¾@11c.; shipments, 10¼@10¾c.

CHICAGO FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago, July 9.—The situation on ammoniates continues draggy, although on some grades the asking price is a little stronger than a week ago, but buyers are showing very little interest in taking on further lots at the moment. There are no special features to report. (Complete quotations will be found on page 37.)

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, July 11.—Foreign commercial exchange rates were quoted today as follows:

London—	
Bankers' 60 days.....	4.8810@4.8320
Demand sterling.....	4.8685@4.8690
Commercial, sight.....	@4.86¾
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	@5.23¾+1-32
Commercial, 60 days.....	@5.21¾-1-32
Commercial, sight.....	@5.18¾-1-32
Berlin—	
Commercial, 90 days.....	@ 93 15-16
Commercial, 60 days.....	@ 94 5-16
Commercial, sight.....	@ 95 1-16
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	@5.26¾+1-32
Commercial, sight.....	@5.21¾-1-32
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, 60 days.....	39 11-16@39 11-16+1-16
Commercial, sight.....	@40½-1-32

LIVESTOCK AND BEEF EXPORTS.

Exports of livestock and dressed beef from United States and Canadian ports for the week ending July 5, 1913, are reported by Williams & Terhune as follows:

Port.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Beef.
From New York.....	150	—	—
From Boston.....	200	—	—
From Philadelphia.....	—	—	—
From Baltimore.....	—	—	—
From Montreal.....	—	—	—
Total.....	350	—	—
Total last week.....	901	—	—

KEEPING FOOD IN SUMMER.

The Department of Agriculture has issued the following practical suggestions in regard to keeping food and drink in hot weather, with a view to helping the public to avoid sickness from eating spoiled articles of diet:

"While people should be careful about the condition of the food they eat at all seasons of the year, they should be particularly watchful during the summer months. In hot weather bacteria multiply far more rapidly than in cold weather, and produce chemical changes in some foods which greatly lessen their nutritive value and often make them unfit for human consumption. Unfortunately, there is no quick, absolute, simple, practical way of determining the presence of hurtful bacilli in foods, or of obtaining positive evidence of the existence of ptomaines. The average family does not have the delicate apparatus needed for these tests, nor the skill to detect these micro-organisms.

"The housewife will find eyes and nose the safest practical detectives of bad food in hot weather. If any article has any suspicion of an unusual odor or looks abnormal, it should be avoided. People eating in doubtful restaurants should be particularly careful about meats or fish cooked with a highly spiced or aromatic sauce which might disguise a bad taste or warning odor.

"Only sweet smelling, clean food should be eaten. Spotted, green, slimy, or frothy raw meat, or meat which is soft in spots also should be regarded with suspicion. Taste of course is a supplementary test, but one to be used after eyes, nose and fingers. A mother before she allows her child to eat anything should examine it carefully in a good light, smell it, and finally taste it.

"Milk particularly deteriorates rapidly under summer heat, especially if it already contains bacteria. Housewives, therefore, should see to it that their milk after being left by the milkman does not stand for any length of time on a hot back porch or stoop before it is put in the ice-box. Milk bottles should be kept closed, both in the ice-box and out of it. If there is any doubt at all as to the excellence of the local milk supply, pasteurize all milk.

"All foods should be kept covered or wrapped, and always out of the reach of flies, which are deadly carriers of typhoid. All vessels, pitchers, etc., in which food is to be stored should first be scalded. Food should be handled as little as possible. The ice-box, especially its drain pipe, should be cleaned thoroughly and frequently with boiling water and washing soda, and given an occasional airing. A persistent battle

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should be waged against flies in all parts of the home.

"Uncooked foods as a general proposition should be avoided. Children should not be allowed to eat the skins of fruits, especially fruits which have been exposed to flies or street dirt on unscreened stands or push-carts.

"Those who go away for vacation should not get the idea that everything in a summer resort or strange city is necessarily pure and wholesome. The danger of typhoid fever in country resorts is very great. Many of the cases of typhoid fever recorded in the fall in cities where the water is pure had their origin in water or contaminated substances drunk or eaten at some summer resort. Insist on boiled water. If you absolutely cannot get boiled water, make very sure about the reputation of springs, wells, or tap water. Refuse absolutely to take any water that comes from a source near an out-house or stable, or in a neighborhood where fever is at all prevalent.

"Boiled water can be made just as palatable as unboiled water. The flat taste which boiled water has soon after it has been boiled is due to the fact that boiling drives out of it the air which it held in solution. If the water after boiling is put in scalded shallow open pans and allowed to stand for 24 hours where flies or dirt cannot get at it, it will regain its air and have its usual taste restored by the second day.

"Finally it is particularly important in summer that people should not be misled into believing that the label 'Guaranteed under the Food and Drugs Act' on cans and packages means that the government has tested these foods and pronounced them pure and desirable. The government does not make the guarantee. The guarantee is made wholly by the manufacturer, and means no more than when your own corner grocer guarantees that the sugar he weighs out for you is all right. Examine goods labeled 'guaranteed' just as carefully as any other kind."

CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 10.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74 or 76 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.60 @ 1.75 basis 60 per cent.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, \$1.90 per 100 lbs.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda in bbls., 2½ @ 2¾ c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 80 @ 90c. basis 48 per cent.; 48 per cent. carbonate soda ash, 95c. per 100 lbs.; talc, 1¼ @ 1½ c. per lb.; silic, \$15 @ 20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; marble flour, \$8 per ton of 2,000 lbs.; silicate soda, 90c. per 100 lbs.; chloride of lime in casks, 1½ c., and in barrels, 2c. per lb.; carbonate of potash, 4 @ 4½ c. per lb.; electrolytic caustic potash, 90 @ 92 per cent., at 4¾ @ 5c. per lb.

Prime palm oil in casks, 6¾ c. per lb.; genuine Lagos palm oil in casks, 7¼ c. per lb.; clarified palm oil in barrels, 7½ c. per lb.; palm kernel oil in casks, 10¾ @ 10½ c. per lb.; green olive oil, 78c. per gal.; yellow olive oil, 82 @ 85c. per gal.; green olive oil foots, 7¾ @ 7½ c. per lb.; peanut oil, 65 @ 75c. per gal.; Ceylon coconut oil, 10¾ @ 11c. per lb.; Cochin coconut oil, 12¾ @ 13c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, 8.75 @ 9c. per lb.; corn oil, 6.10 @ 6.20c. per lb.; Soya bean oil, 6¼ @ 6½ c.

Prime city tallow, 6c. per lb.; oleo stearine, 10 @ 10½ c. per lb.; house grease, 5¾ @ 6c. per lb.; brown grease, 5¼ @ 5½ c. per lb.; yellow packer's grease, 5½ @ 5¾ c. per lb.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Atlanta.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Atlanta, Ga., July 10.—July crude cottonseed oil, 53½ c. bid; September, 48c.; market strong. Meal very scarce, \$29 @ 30, f. o. b. mills. Hulls, \$13.50, Atlanta, loose.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., July 10.—Cottonseed products nominal. Prime crude oil, 53c. Prime 8 per cent. meal, \$29.75. Hulls, \$9.50 loose. Stocks almost entirely cleaned up.

ALABAMA CRUSHERS' CONVENTION.

The annual convention of the Alabama Cotton Seed Crushers' Association was held at Pensacola, Fla., on Thursday and Friday of this week. The association has developed remarkable activity in recent years, and there was a big and enthusiastic attendance at this meeting.

President C. A. Covey, of Eufaula, delivered his annual address and Secretary C. E. McCord, of Prattville, made his annual report on Thursday, and there were addresses by Dr. H. B. Battle, W. H. Lawson, T. J. Kidd and former President C. W. Ashcraft of the Inter State Association. On Friday Ernest Lamar, S. J. Cassels, O. H. Bowen and others spoke on vital trade matters, the rules were discussed and adopted and reports of committees heard. There was a big banquet in the evening, and this was the chief feature of a very attractive entertainment programme.

MISSISSIPPI CRUSHERS' MEETING.

Jackson, Miss., July 3, 1913.

To the Members of the Mississippi Cotton Seed Crushers' Convention:

This is just a reminder of the Second Annual Meeting at Gulfport, Miss., July 15-16.

The Great Southern Hotel, which will be convention headquarters, is prepared to give you a royal reception, and Manager Driver has written that he will make special rates to members and their families. The summer railroad rates are now on, and you can buy round-trip tickets from any point within the State at reduced prices.

The local Entertainment Committee has made elaborate preparation for your comfort and pleasure, and as some of you have recently experienced the delights of the lake (Michigan) shore, this meeting offers you a splendid opportunity to enjoy the many pleasures of the Gulf Coast, where the boating and bathing are excellent, the fishing is fine and the ozone pure and invigorating.

The Programme Committee is working in earnest to give you the benefit of some very attractive features in the way of interesting addresses and "snappy" talks, and besides there are several important committee reports, which every one interested in the oil mill industry should hear.

Begin right now to make your plans to attend the meeting, and for further information regarding rates, reservations, etc., please write our secretary at Jackson. Anticipating the pleasure of meeting you at the convention, I am,

Yours very truly,

G. W. COVINGTON, President.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official Organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Less Excited—Price Movements Irregular—Question of Seed Values Causes Hesitation—Crude Mills Not Selling Freely—Cotton Outlook Satisfactory.

When compared with the recent turmoil in the cottonseed oil market, the dealings of the past week were extremely quiet, with excitement abating materially. There was a reaction in values for a time, but it was not of large enough proportions to disturb those who have been emphatically bullish on the market for a long period. It was evident that the supply and demand situation remained unchanged. The scarcity of old oil was not relieved. The tendency is to await developments before selling the new crop months as far as the south is concerned, while consumers are equally indisposed to take on active commitments. Speculative interest in the market has dwindled somewhat, but the day to day fluctuations are being closely followed. Sentiment in most quarters is of a bullish average, but this pertains mainly to the old crop season, with the views decidedly mixed as to the intrinsic merits of the new crop values.

It has been the assumption in many quarters that at around the $6\frac{1}{2}$ c. level there would be selling of distant deliveries on the New

York Produce Exchange by southern interests, particularly if the cotton crop prospects were not impaired. To date the advancement of the plant has been better than the normal, but no flood of oil offerings has been noted. Intermittently there was selling for the account of scattered mills, but it was evident that a cautious policy was being followed as in several of the preceding seasons the desire to anticipate events has proved costly.

Were the seed market open the situation would seem clearer. Scattered transactions have been reported, but as a rule there have been no definite opinions formed as to the values which seed merits, and pending more information on this question, it is likely that the south will continue its waiting policy. Large refining concerns do not seem willing to say at this early date what they would be disposed to pay for seed, and in the meantime farmers apparently are not pressing for sale prospective holdings. It will not be long, however, before this factor will be settled and of course in determining the price of seed the progress of the cotton plant during the next few weeks or so will be a potent influence.

During the past week the complaints as to the cotton crop have been in the minority. Since the Government Report was issued

weather conditions have been quite favorable over many sections of the belt, beneficial showers having occurred. However, high temperatures have been complained of, and there seems to be unusual quantities of insects, particularly boll weevil, in the central west and Texas. This pest is always in evidence at about this time of the season. It will require two to three weeks to determine the extent of the ravages of the weevil, but clear and hot weather will do much to check its progress. Guesses on the cotton crop are of course irrelevant at this early date, but it is noteworthy that a larger outturn than last year is generally spoken of, it being a question only, in most minds, of how much larger the crop will be than last season. Naturally the probable production will be a matter of conjecture until the frost period is evaded, but it is well realized that climatic conditions during July and early August have great effect in shaping ideas.

Consuming demand for cottonseed oil shows no special feature. Due to the high prices for spot oil, users are only taking what is urgently needed. The amount going to edible channels is still stated to be very fair in the aggregate. The compound lard trade retains its stimulus in the form of high pure lard prices. Little additional has been said relating to importations of foreign oils. Foreign inquiry is confined mainly to the distant deliveries. The large discounts of the next crop as compared with old crop deliveries adds to their attractiveness, but there are many in the trade who are not inclined to regard this as an impenetrable bull argument. They point

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San Francisco, 1894.
Atlanta, 1895.
Paris, 1900. Buffalo, 1901.
Charleston, S. C., 1902.
St. Louis, 1904.

out that never before in the history of the cotton oil trade have prices been maintained at the 6½¢ level during an entire season, the inference being that while ultimately the list may even go higher, there should have been an opportunity in the interim to make purchases on a better basis. Whether history will repeat itself is a debatable problem just now, and there promises to be the usual divergence of opinion in regard to this until a better insight can be obtained as to the prospective oil production, and its prospective consumption.

Closing prices, Saturday, July 5, 1913.—Holiday.

Closing Prices, Monday, July 7, 1913.—Spot, \$8.50@8.75; July, \$8.45@8.50; August, \$8.42@8.45; September, \$8.41@8.43; October, \$7.61@7.62; November, \$6.64@6.66; December, \$6.45@6.48; January, \$6.45@6.47; February, \$6.45@6.55. Futures closed at 3 decline to 5 advance. Sales were: August, 700, \$8.45@8.44; September, 2,000, \$8.45@8.42; October, 4,700, \$7.66@7.62; November, 1,000 \$6.68@6.66; January, 100, \$6.46. Total sales, 9,100 bbls. Good off, \$8@8.50; off, \$8@8.50; reddish off, \$7.85@8.50; winter, \$8.50; summer, \$8.50. prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Tuesday, July 8, 1913.—Spot, \$8.45@8.70; July, \$8.44@8.49; August, \$8.38@8.40; September, \$8.38@8.39; October, \$7.50@7.52; November, \$6.57@6.60; December, \$6.39@6.41; January, \$6.39@6.41; February, \$6.40@6.45. Futures closed at 1 to 11 decline. Sales were: July, 300, \$8.50; August, 1,000, \$8.41@8.38; September, 1,900, \$8.42@8.36; October, 2,700, \$7.58@7.50; November, 1,000, \$6.64@6.58; December, 1,600, \$6.44@6.38; January, 800, \$6.42@6.41; February, 500, \$6.43@6.42. Total sales, 10,400 bbls. Good off, \$8.00@8.60; off, \$8.00@8.50; reddish off, \$7.80@8.40; winter, \$8.75; summer, \$8.50; prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Wednesday, July 9, 1913.—Spot, \$8.45@8.80; July, \$8.48@8.55; August, \$8.42@8.44; September, \$8.41@8.44; October, \$7.56@7.58; November, \$6.62@6.63; December, \$6.43@6.50; January, \$6.43@6.50; February, \$6.46@6.55. Futures closed at 3 to 6 advance. Sales were: August, 600, \$8.40; September, 1,400, \$8.40@8.39; October, 2,900, \$7.58@7.51; November, 1,200, \$6.63@6.60; December, 300, \$6.40; January, 500, \$6.40@6.39. Total sales, 6,900 bbls. Good off, \$8; off, \$8; reddish off, \$7.85; winter, \$8.75; summer, \$8.75; prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

Closing prices, Thursday, July 10, 1913.—Spot, \$8.60@9; July, \$8.60@8.70; August, \$8.53@8.55; September, \$8.53@8.55; October, \$7.66@7.67; November, \$6.70@6.71; December, \$6.48@6.50; January, \$6.48@6.50; February, \$6.50@6.52. Futures closed 5 to 12 advance. Sales were: July, 800, \$8.56@8.55; August, 800, \$8.52@8.45; September, 6,200, \$8.54@8.45; October, 5,500, \$7.66@7.57; November, 1,100, \$6.70@6.63; December, 1,600, \$6.48@6.43; January 400, \$6.49@6.47; February, 100, \$6.51@6.47. Total sales, 18,500 bbls. Good off, \$8.10; off, \$8.12; reddish off, \$7.95; winter, \$8.90; summer, \$8.90; prime crude S. E., nom.; prime crude, Valley, nom.; prime crude, Texas, nom.

SEE PAGE 29 FOR LATER MARKETS.

COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS

Exports of cottonseed oil reported for the week up to July 10, 1913; for the period since September 1, 1912, and for the same period last year, were as follows:

From New York.

Port.	For week. Bbls.	Since Sept. 1, 1912. Bbls.	Same period, 1911-1912. Bbls.
Aalesund, Norway	—	—	102
Aarhus, Denmark	—	—	25
Aberdeen, Scotland	—	—	453
Acajutla, Salvador	—	48	246
Accra, W. Africa	—	—	160
Addab, Africa	—	—	6
Adelaide, Australia	—	9	—
Alexandretta, Syria	—	—	18
Alexandria, Egypt	—	—	5,207
Algiers, Algeria	—	—	423
Algoa Bay, Africa	—	404	537
Amapola, Honduras	—	—	23
Amsterdam, Holland	—	—	686
Ancona, Italy	—	—	2,950
Antigua, W. I.	—	—	30
Antilla, W. I.	—	19	50
Antofagasta, Chile	—	—	35
Antwerp, Belgium	—	3,860	6,973
Arendal, Norway	—	—	50
Arica, Chile	—	234	168
Asuncion, Paraguay	—	—	17
Auckland, N. Z.	—	—	804
Aux Cayes, Haiti	—	—	0
Asua, W. I.	—	—	244
Bahia, Brazil	—	—	409
Bahia Blanca, A. R.	—	604	172
Barbados, W. I.	—	3,316	671
Barl, Italy	—	—	161
Barranquilla, Colombia	—	—	5
Belra, Africa	—	—	484
Belrut, Syria	—	—	24
Belise, Br. Honduras	—	47	—
Bergen, Norway	—	60	2,390
Birkenhead, England	—	—	100
Bordeaux, France	—	1,068	1,691
Braila, Roumania	—	—	700
Bremen, Germany	—	325	1,707
Bristol, England	—	100	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	20,292	21,876
Calbarien, Cuba	—	—	9
Calso, Egypt	—	—	465
Camaguey, Cuba	—	—	24
Cape Haytian, Haiti	—	—	5
Cape Town, Africa	—	1,971	1,695
Cardenas, Cuba	—	55	14
Cartagena, Colombia	—	357	—
Casablanca, Venezuela	—	—	290
Cavels, P. I.	—	—	25
Cayenne, Fr. Guiana	—	1,430	570
Ceara, Brazil	—	—	19
Christiana, Norway	—	1,553	6,028
Christiansund, Norway	—	—	100
Cienfuegos, Cuba	—	32	187
Ciudad Bolivar, Venezuela	—	13	5
Colon, Panama	38	2,309	2,046
Constantinople, Turkey	—	200	15,009
Constanta, Roumania	—	—	100
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	9,135	8,237
Corinto, Nicaragua	—	5	73
Cork, Ireland	—	—	406
Corral, Cuba	—	—	207
Cristobal, Panama	—	—	333
Cucuta, Colombia	—	3	13
Curacao, Leeward Islands	—	74	92
Danzig, Germany	—	—	30
Dedeagatch, Turkey	—	—	1,740
Delagoa Bay, Africa	—	5	239
Demerara, Br. Guiana	178	2,739	2,272
Dominica, W. I.	—	—	620
Drontheim, Norway	—	—	210
Dublin, Ireland	—	—	3,708
Dunedin, N. Z.	—	—	9
Dunkirk, France	—	425	—
Falmouth, W. I.	—	31	—
Flume, Austria	—	—	925
Frederickshald, Norway	—	—	105
Fremantle, Australia	—	977	—
Galatz, Roumania	—	—	6,695
Gallipoli, Turkey	—	—	150
Genoa, Italy	561	42,019	31,142
Gibraltar, Spain	—	—	150
Glasgow, Scotland	100	4,905	5,783
Gonaives, Haiti	—	—	4
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	—	2,677
Grand Papo	—	—	26
Grenada, W. I.	—	—	83
Guadeloupe, W. I.	—	—	756
Guanica, P. R.	—	—	1,920
Guantanamo, Cuba	—	—	53
Guaymas, Mexico	—	—	132
Hamburg, Germany	—	11,605	3,132

Havana, Cuba	114	2,402	883
Havre, France	100	14,884	9,925
Helsingborg, Sweden	—	—	100
Helsingfors, Finland	—	—	40
Hong Kong, China	—	22	—
Horsens, Denmark	—	—	75
Hull, England	—	1,740	732
Isiquique, Chile	—	72	124
Jaemel, Haiti	—	—	4
Jeremie, Haiti	—	—	4
Kingsston, W. I.	54	3,170	4,179
Kobe, Japan	—	—	6
Koenigsberg, Germany	—	—	145
Kustendji, Roumania	—	—	2,950
Lagos, Nigeria	—	—	66
La Gualra, Venezuela	—	—	7
La Libertad, Salvador	—	—	22
La Plata, A. R.	—	1,119	101
Las Palmas, A. R.	—	25	—
La Union, Salvador	—	—	43
Leghorn, Italy	—	—	7,428
Leipzig, Germany	—	—	38
Leith, Scotland	—	—	100
Liverpool, England	—	17,161	31,335
Loanda, Africa	—	—	5
London, England	—	19,440	7,722
Macorix, S. D.	—	—	377
Malmö, Sweden	—	—	401
Malta, Island of	—	—	3,062
Manchester, England	—	12,073	6,460
Manila, P. I.	—	—	9
Maracaibo, Venezuela	—	—	9
Marseilles, France	100	22,635	26,047
Martinique, W. I.	—	1,163	4,622
Matanzas, W. I.	—	—	351
Melbourne, Australia	—	—	82
Mersina, Turkey	74	181	323
Monte Cristi, S. D.	—	—	927
Montego Bay, W. I.	—	—	18
Montevideo, Uruguay	156	6,809	9,578
Moyaques	—	—	156
Naples, Italy	—	2,103	7,206
Newcastle, England	—	—	238
Norrköping, Sweden	—	—	60
Nuevitas, Cuba	—	148	19
Oran, Algeria	—	—	2,001
Panama, Panama	—	—	6
Panderma, Asia	—	—	610
Para, Brazil	—	11	44
Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana	—	—	52
Pasto, Colombia	—	—	7
Patras, Greece	—	—	325
Pernambuco, Brazil	—	—	48
Piraeus, Greece	—	3,109	45
Plantania	—	—	3
Ponce, P. R.	—	—	7
Port Antonio, W. I.	5	393	111
Port au Prince, W. I.	—	148	405
Port Barrios, C. A.	—	14	59
Port Limon, C. R.	—	450	634
Port Maria, W. I.	—	—	4
Port Natal, Africa	—	—	8
Port of Spain, W. I.	—	—	15
Port Said, Egypt	—	—	500
Porto Cortez, Honduras	—	—	1
Preston, England	—	—	25
Progreso, Mexico	—	68	40
Puerto, Mexico	—	259	150
Puerto Padre	—	130	—
Puerto Plata, S. D.	—	16	621
Punta Arenas, C. R.	—	—	460
Ravenna, Italy	—	—	2,553
Rio Janeiro, Brazil	—	4,714	3,801
Rodosta, A. R.	—	—	735
Rosario, A. R.	—	—	666
Rotterdam, Holland	225	45,685	48,013
St. Croix, W. I.	—	—	5
St. Johns, N. F.	—	—	71
St. Kitts, W. I.	—	415	130

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Santa Marta, Colombia	—	39	—
Santiago, Cuba	—	1,775	745
Santos, Chile	—	—	68
Santos, Brazil	—	7,000	2,115
Savannah, Colombia	—	9	—
Sekondi, Africa	—	—	9
Serena, Chile	—	—	20
Smyrna, Turkey	—	—	2,057
Southampton, England	—	950	1,603
Stavanger, Norway	—	—	25
Stettin, Germany	—	—	1,005
Stockholm, Sweden	—	—	778
Surinam, Dutch Guiana	—	41	1,011
Sydney, Australia	—	770	4,140
Tampico, Mexico	—	77	21
Tangiers, Morocco	—	—	6
Tonsberg, Norway	—	—	150
Trebitzond, Armenia	—	—	20
Trieste, Austria	450	56,261	21,776
Trinidad, Island of	—	536	348
Tripoli, Tripoli	—	—	10
Tunaco, Colombia	—	—	88
Turks Island, W. I.	—	595	—
Valparaiso, Chile	—	4,469	7,863
Venice, Italy	—	39,471	38,871
Vera Cruz, Mexico	3	162	315
Wellington, N. Z.	—	41	215
Yokohama, Japan	—	—	16
Zanzibar, Zanzibar	—	—	47
Total	2,158	397,813	426,637

From New Orleans.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	300	11,385
Belfast, Ireland	—	180	380
Bremen, Germany	—	110	1,440
Bristol, England	—	—	50
Buenos Aires, A. R.	—	3,823	—
Christiania, Norway	—	11,135	10,300
Colon, Panama	—	525	50
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	600	925
Dublin, Ireland	—	250	—
Genoa, Italy	75	450	850
Glasgow, Scotland	—	700	2,685
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	3,400	1,350
Hamburg, Germany	—	7,016	24,157
Havana, Cuba	210	4,827	2,407
Havre, France	300	1,150	3,915
Kingston, W. I.	—	85	100
Leghorn, Italy	—	25	—
Liverpool, England	—	2,975	23,887
London, England	1,300	1,725	14,986
Manchester, England	—	2,425	2,071
Marseilles, France	—	1,280	5,800
Montevideo, Uruguay	—	160	—
Naples, Italy	—	—	100
Port Limon, C. R.	—	—	60
Progreso, Mexico	—	1,970	815
Rotterdam, Holland	—	82,047	139,335
Stavanger, Norway	—	945	1,040
Tampico, Mexico	—	40	430
Trieste, Austria	—	—	320
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	1,118	1,555
Total	1,885	131,801	249,461

From Galveston.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	2,330
Bremen, Germany	—	—	1,367
Copenhagen, Denmark	—	450	—
Genoa, Italy	—	—	50
Hamburg, Germany	—	250	3,068
Havana, Cuba	—	—	180

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Manchester, England	—	997	—
Manzanillo, Cuba	—	125	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	5,342	9,950
Tampico, Mexico	—	500	—
Vera Cruz, Mexico	—	3,245	4,610
Total	—	10,909	21,505

From Baltimore.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	2,200	—
Bremen, Germany	—	55	—
Bremerhaven, Germany	—	180	—
Christiania, Norway	—	325	—
Constanta, Roumania	—	50	—
Constantinople, Turkey	—	50	775
Gothenberg, Sweden	—	200	—
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,000	3,151
Havre, France	—	1,450	—
Liverpool, England	—	400	150
London, England	—	—	255
Malta, Island of	—	125	425
Rotterdam, Holland	—	6,550	955
Total	—	12,130	8,196

From Philadelphia.

Genoa, Italy	—	—	10
Hamburg, Germany	—	1,365	440
Liverpool, England	—	763	3,283
London, England	—	250	—
Rotterdam, Holland	—	—	435
Total	—	2,378	4,168

From Savannah.

Antwerp, Belgium	—	—	1,083
Bremen, Germany	—	—	102
Hamburg, Germany	—	604	9,777
Havre, France	—	—	5,706
Liverpool, England	—	—	26,897
London, England	—	—	5,474
Manchester, England	—	—	51
Rotterdam, Holland	—	41,874	31,833
Total	—	42,478	83,157

From Newport News.

Hamburg, Germany	—	5,455	4,945
Liverpool, England	—	100	1,300
Rotterdam, Holland	—	8,550	7,240
Total	—	14,105	13,485

From Norfolk.

Glasgow, Scotland	—	1,274	3,075
Hamburg, Germany	—	650	1,769
Liverpool, England	—	2,065	7,565
London, England	—	575	7,513
Rotterdam, Holland	—	12,700	15,000
Total	—	17,264	32,072

From San Francisco.

British East Indies	—	3	—
Guatemala	1	6	—
Hong Kong, China	1	7	—
Mexico	—	102	40
Nicaragua	—	1	—
Salvador	—	16	—
Yokohama, Japan	—	42	—
Total	15	162	40

From All Other Ports.

Canada	324	67,851	121
Mexico (Including overland)	—	35,202	50,165
Total	324	103,053	50,286

Recapitulation.

From New York	2,158	397,813	426,637
From New Orleans	1,885	131,801	249,461
From Galveston	—	10,909	21,506
From Baltimore	—	12,130	8,196
From Philadelphia	—	2,378	4,168
From Savannah	—	42,478	83,157
From Newport News	—	14,105	13,485
From Norfolk	—	17,264	32,072
From Mobile	—	6,186	—
From Boston	—	947	3,129
From San Francisco	15	162	40
From all other ports	324	103,053	50,286
Total	4,385	739,226	892,136

IMPROVING COTTONSEED QUALITY.

By Dr. Andrew M. Soule.

(Continued from last week.)

If the cottonseed industry is to be put on a rational and safe business basis, the time is not far distant when it will be advisable to sell or buy seed according to their nitrogen, oil and moisture content. The farmer may think that this will work a hardship on him and thus do him an injustice. Instead of this, however, he will be greatly benefited by the change and only the drone or the indifferent grower hurt in the least. Since the methods by which he may help himself are so easy of adoption and successful practice it is useless to waste sympathy on any man who will not exercise his mentality sufficiently to keep up with the processes.

Must Buy Seed According to Its Content.

When the seed are purchased according to their content of the three elements mentioned, a great many of the unsatisfactory varieties of cotton now grown will be eliminated. The question of seed selection in the field will receive the consideration which its importance merits; efforts will be made to control and eradicate certain diseases which now prove very destructive; the seed will receive greater care in handling and management, and their value will be tremendously advanced to the farmer who, through study and consistent effort, attempts to produce seed from strains of plants showing an unusually high per cent. of protein and oil.

As a matter of fact, if the method of purchase described were adopted, the amount now paid out for seed by the present illogical, indifferent and uncertain method would not be lessened, for a unit of purchase would have to be established which would insure Farmer Jones receiving, say, \$20 for his seed when his neighbor might not obtain more than \$12. Farmer Jones would only be receiving, according to analysis, just what he deserves. On the present basis his neighbor secures a part of the money to which he is entitled, and, instead of working a hardship, it would benefit the scientific farmer and insure justice to all affected by such transactions.

To some the proposal that the seed be purchased on the basis suggested may smack of the chimerical, and it may be some years before this plan is finally adopted. No doubt there are practical difficulties to be overcome of which cost will be one of the most important, but chemistry is now regarded as

so essential to the welfare of all industries that the sooner farmers and merchants recognize this fact and govern themselves accordingly, the better.

In the strife and competition which commercialism has developed, the race is not only to the strong but to the efficient as well, and it is impossible to conduct a business by guesswork where the raw material shows such a marked divergence in composition as has been indicated. Chemistry is the hand maiden of all industries, including that of agriculture. The sooner this fact is conceded the better it will be for all the interests concerned.

That climate, soil, variety, cultivation and other influences affect the composition and quality of cotton seed is illustrated by some interesting observations made by Harrington in Texas. He collected 46 samples of meal from some 34 counties in that State. He found the nitrogen content to vary from 7 up to 8.64 per cent., equivalent to a difference of 32.8 pounds of nitrogen per ton. At twenty cents for organic nitrogen this would amount to \$6.56. This is sufficient to represent a substantial profit or loss to the farmer, which he might obviate by exercising a little forethought.

While Texas is a very large State, and therefore a greater number of climatic and soil influences exert themselves, it appeared to Harrington that there were four well-defined seed regions in the State. The meal lowest in nitrogen came from the eastern part, the medium grades from the central and the highest from the two western areas. While it is true that meal may vary considerably in composition from a given mill, and while these deductions are based on the result of only a few analyses, the wide territory from which they were drawn would indicate that there are some pronounced influences at work which more or less definitely affect the composition of meal derived from seed produced in certain localities.

Should Examine the Seed of Each Section.

There is no reason to believe that the same influences are not at work in other States as well as Texas, and it would appear that it is to the general interest of the farmer and the mill owner that a well-ordered investigation of the composition and character of cotton seed grown in every climatic region and geological area of the South, be made at the earliest possible moment. This would reveal facts of primary importance, and would show which sorts of cotton are best adapted not only for the production of lint but of seed of superior quality. It would afford a medium for the definite study of disease conditions and make possible the proper formulation of plans for the control and eradication of the same. It would represent a reconnaissance survey of cottonseed production in the South, and would provide a definite basis on which to project scientific work calculated to place the cotton seed industry as affecting all interests on a definite and constructive basis.

There is no subject in my judgment to which the interests affected can direct their attention with greater hope of reward or which will redound more completely to the permanent good of the business in which they are engaged than the furtherance of the work of those agencies which may be expected to ascertain the necessary information

in question most quickly and economically.

When this is done, a campaign for the dissemination of this information as widely and completely as possible throughout the States concerned should be organized so that the rising generation may be taught the important principles involved in youth, and thus come to regard them as fixed rules for utilization after they reach maturity. Germany, admitted to be the most successful nation in the advancement of industrial and specialized vocational training, long ago found out that youth is the impressionable period in life, and that the fundamental facts obtained by research, and which so greatly affect the well being of all agricultural industries, must be properly impressed on the youth of the nation through the public school system. This rational conclusion on their part accounts in large measure for the wonderful success they have attained in commercial fields.

Fertilization Is an Important Point.

Among the factors which may be employed with considerable advantage for improving the quality of cotton seed is that of proper fertilization. At the North Carolina station it was found that fertilizers high in nitrogen and potash seemed to stimulate an increase of the nitrogen content of the seed. Bennett at the Texas station found that the use of 100 to 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre materially hastened the maturity of cotton. For instance, with 100 pounds of acid phosphate, the first picking yielded 600 pounds; with no fertilizer, 360 pounds.

Williams concludes that the composition of cotton seed is influenced to some extent by variety, season and soil. This same investigator found that as a result of three years field selection he caused the percentage of oil in the seed from different stalks of the same variety grown in the same field to vary as much as 4 per cent. This would amount to several gallons per ton, and surely is a desirable end to attain. He also concludes that increased oil content of the seed is accompanied by an increase in tensile strength of the individual fibers and that the per cent. of lint to seed is not decreased. This is a most important and far-reaching conclusion, as it demonstrates that the fiber and seed of cotton may be improved to the mutual advantage of the grower and the commercial interests as well.

Earle at the Alabama station has shown that on some soils potash salts act as an almost complete preventive of cotton rust, and that practically all forms of potash seem to be equally effective in proportion to the per cent. of potash contained. These important primary conclusions indicate that on some soils certain elements are necessary to keep the plant healthy without which the proper maturity and development of the seed and lint will not take place; that the maturity of cotton may be hastened; that the oil content may be varied, and the quality of seed influenced very considerably by factors controllable by man. Williams has also pointed out that the percentage of kernels to hulls in different strains varies from 53.54 to 62.0 per cent.

The planter and the manufacturer are not greatly interested in a seed which yields an unusually large percentage of hulls, yet it is shown that there is a difference in this respect between well-established varieties

which may amount to 8.5 per cent. The possibilities of improvement in this direction through organized selection and careful plant breeding are clearly established by these results. In this connection it is important to remember that these figures represent the natural variation and not the artificial or stimulated variation which may be made possible through selection and the proper correlation of desirable qualities.

Observations made in the experimental field of the State College of Agriculture indicate a marked divergence in strains of cotton which affect their value for the production of lint and seed. For instance, one variety was sixteenth in 1909, thirteenth in 1911 and second in 1913. There was also a great deal of difference shown in the percentage of cotton open at the first, second and third pickings. Of the strains tested in 1912 some yielded from the first picking as much as 1,445 pounds of seed cotton per acre. Others ran down as low as 595 pounds. From the second picking the variation ranged from 1,105 to 170 pounds, and from the third picking from 383 to 21 pounds. The total yield varied from 934 to 2,146 pounds of seed cotton, representing a yield of from 280 to 901 pounds of lint per acre, and from 654 to 1,245 pounds of cotton seed. The length of the staple of the several strains ranged from $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ inches; the per cent. of lint from 28 up to 42; the motes per lock from .1 to .6 per cent., and disease from 2 to 20 per cent.

These facts are quoted for your information in order that you may see and appreciate more clearly the great differences now witnessed in the associated characters of many of the more generally cultivated sorts of cotton. It is not surprising in view of the facts presented that the quality and composition of the seed should vary widely. It is no doubt possible to eliminate many of the undesirable qualities now observed, to the mutual advantage of the grower and the manufacturer of cotton goods and by-products from the seed.

This work can only be done through careful, persistent, scientific investigation carried on by men of high attainments through a long series of years. Results of more than passing importance, however, can be obtained in a comparatively short time. The work is absolutely essential to the welfare of the cotton industry in all its varied ramifications. The sooner it is organized and supported on a basis in some measure commensurate with the needs of the times, the better it will be for all the related interests.

The cottonseed crushers' associations are afforded an opportunity to aid materially in the inauguration and promotion of a line of research of fundamental and widespread importance which will not only redound to their credit, but aid in the upbuilding of the business in which they are chiefly concerned. The reward so worthy of the effort it will involve for this work will presumably be recognized as one of the most important phases of constructive development which has been devised for placing one of the South's most important agricultural industries on a permanent and progressive basis.

Valuable trade information may be found every week on the "Practical Points for the Trade" page. Do you make it a habit to study this page?

HIDES AND SKINS

(DAILY HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—More trading is coming to light, some of which was effected last week and not given out heretofore. The tone of the market generally is very firm, especially on all kinds of branded hides, as the action of large tanners last week in advancing sole leather 1c. per pound has encouraged the packers to hold for even higher prices than formerly, particularly on branded hides suitable for sole leather purposes. Native steers have been a great deal more active of late than formerly, and some further large sales are coming to light that were effected recently, but not previously reported. One packer has sold practically all of his entire holdings of May and June salting at 17½c., and it is estimated that this sale will amount to 25,000. Another sale has been made of 4,000 July salting at 18c., and other packers are now holding Julys at 18¼@18½c. Texas steers also rule active, and are firm for July salting at 18c. for heavies, 17¾c. for lights and 17c. for extremes. One packer who was previously reported as selling 2,000 July heavies at 18c., and 3,000 July lights at 17¾c., sold more than these quantities and it turns out that this packer moved 3,000 heavies and 5,000 lights and extremes with the extremes bringing 17c. Another packer has just sold 2,000 July heavies at 18c. Butt brands and Colorados are especially firm, and since the recent sales in New York of kosher hides of July salting at 17c. for butt brands and 16¾c. for Colorados, the Western packers are talking from ¼@½c. over these prices. No further advances have as yet occurred. Branded cows are also firm, and there are some vague rumors current regarding sales of July salting at higher than 17c. These reports are not confirmed, and buyers generally are doubting the transaction, although they admit a possibility of Ft. Worths alone bringing up to 17¾c. Native cows continue firm, but the demand for these is rather quiet. One packer sold 2,000 May salting light cows at 16¾c., and July heavy and light are firm at 17c., with some packers talking up to 17¼@17½c. Native bulls continue quiet at 13½@14½c., and branded bulls at 12¾@14c., as to salting.

Later.—Practically all of the February and March native steers that were on the market are now cleaned up in consequence of late sales with the exception of one packer's holdings. This packer is now talking 17c. for February-March, while Aprils are generally held at 17½c., May and Junes at 18c., and Julys at 18½c.

Later.—One packer sold 3,000 late June and early July at 17c. No other trading is reported. There is a very firm market generally, and packers are talking exceedingly strong with some asking still further advances. Packers now hold all weight July Texas steers at 18¼c., 18c. and 17¾c. for heavy, light and extreme light. Also hold July butt brands at 17¼@17½c., July Colorados at 17c., July branded cows at 17@17½c., July native steers at 18¼@18½c., and July all weight native cows at 17@17½c. Packers claim that they are declining bids at ¼c. under asking rates on all kinds of branded hides.

COUNTRY HIDES.—In consequence of the large sales late last week of old long-haired holdings dealers are feeling generally firmer on the situation, although no fresh trading of consequence is noted. The market here on current receipt hides is considered firm at 14¼@14½c. for 45-lb. and up stock, and 14@14¼c. for extremes, but it is doubtful if many hides could be bought today at the inside price. No trading is as yet reported in strictly short-haired free of grub stock, and dealers' ideas for such hides ahead are 15c. for 45-lb. and up, and 15¼c. for extremes. Some of the dealers here still have some old lots of extremes on hand, but are mostly well cleaned up on buffs and heavy cows. With strictly short-haired hides now coming in there is a much broader inquiry from patent and other specialty leather tanners for high grade stock. Buffs continue firm at 14¼@14½c. for good late receipt lots, with late sales at both prices. Heavy cows also rule firm at 14¼@14½c. for late receipts, with supplies moderate. Extremes are quotable at 14@14¼c. for lots on hand, and higher prices asked ahead. Heavy steers are firm at 14½@14¾c. for good late receipts, with up to 15c. asked. Bulls are steady, with old lots last sold at 12½c., and late receipts held at 12¾@13c.

Later.—It is reported that two cars of good quality all short-haired St. Louis all No. 1 extremes sold at 14¾c. f. o. b. St. Louis.

CALFSKINS.—There are no new developments in the situation, and the declining markets in Europe cause tanners to continue to hold off. Chicago cities are held at 20c., but best bids are not over 19½c. Outside cities range from 19@19½c., and countries from 17@18¼c. Mixed countries and cities last sold at 18¾c. Kips are quiet. It is reported that some old packer kips consisting mostly of February and March salting sold at 15½@15¾c. Country kips are nominal at 14½@15c., mixed cities and countries 15@15½c., cities 15½@16c., and packers 16@16½c. Light calf are dull and nominal at \$1.20@1.25, and deacons under 7 lbs. \$1@1.05.

Later.—Two choice collections of Chicago city skins are nominally being held at 20½c. It is understood that all of the packers have sold their June calfskins at 21c.

SHEEPSKINS.—No further trading of account is noted, but there is a firm market, especially on July salting. Packer lambs rule all the way from 62½@77½c., as to salting, etc., and packer shearlings, 52½@60c. Outside city and country stock is unchanged.

New York.

DRY HIDES.—The market on common varieties continues firm, and on some sales effected lately an advance of ¼c. has been secured. Sales include 2,300 Bogotas, etc., of which part sold at the old price of 30¼c. for mountains and the balance taken by a different buyer at the advanced price of 30½c. There was a similar happening in Puerto Cabellos, etc., of which part of the sales of 2,000 brought the old price of 29¾c. and the other part 30c. Other sales include about 800 Central Americans, etc., at 29¾c., and 570 Guantas, etc., at 29¼c. These sales clean up all of the holdings here with the exception of some fresh arrivals lately, including 2,500 Bogotas, etc., per "Scottish Prince," and 1,250 Orinocos per "Maracas."

WET SALTED HIDES.—No further trading is noted in River Plates. Last sales of Mexican coast hides were at 16¾c., but late arrivals are held higher than this. Nearly all of the recent big receipts of Mexicans consisted of hides shipped direct to tanners' account. Some 40@45-lb. Havanas were obtainable at 16¾c., but a bid made of 16¾c. was refused.

CITY PACKER HIDES.—The market continues strong and active. It now develops that the sales of July branded hides here reported recently were not quite so large as supposed, as only one packer sold his Colorados. There were four instead of three packers, however, who sold their July butt brands at 17c., and these sales of butt brands by four packers and the Colorados at 16¾c. by one of these four totaled up to about 8,000 hides. Another sale has also been made by one packer of 2,800 June butt brands at the understood price of 16½c. There are very few back salting branded hides here now, but two or three of the packers are still carrying some back salting native steers and one packer has some February-March unsold.

COUNTRY HIDES.—The market continues to rule firm with an improved demand from some buyers who have been previously holding off, but these buyers are not as yet willing to pay up to 14½c. for late receipt buffs, etc., and the limit of their views is about 14¼c. Most dealers, however, are not willing to sell under 14½c., although some recent offerings here of Pennsylvania and Ohio hides at this price are still unsold. One car of New York State 25-lb. and up hides was sold here at 14c. selected, not to contain over 10@15 per cent. long and medium hair. Another car of New York State city butcher hides all out of first salt, 25 lbs. and up, was sold here at a price flat that will not figure out over 14¼@14½c. selected. The exact price is not confirmed, but is believed to have been 14c. flat, with a guarantee as to No. 2s. A small car of 600 Canadian hides, running mostly steers and practically all short haired, was sold here from an Ontario point at 13½c. flat f. o. b. shipping point. A car of Western buffs is offered ahead for August delivery to consist of strictly all short-haired hides at 14¾c. selected. A car of Southern extremes is offered from a Georgia point at 13c. flat, but has not been taken.

CALFSKINS.—There is a fair demand, and some sales are being effected all the time, but prices show no improvement. One of the local dealers is reported to have sold most of his July New York City skins, and it is understood that the prices secured were \$1.70, \$2.20 and \$2.50. Some other dealers talk from 2½@5c. above these rates, but are not reported to have made any sales. Outside lots of mostly city skins are steady at \$1.55@1.60, \$2@2.05 and \$2.30@2.35, and countries range \$1.45@1.50, \$1.90@1.95 and \$2.20@2.25.

HORSE HIDES.—Buyers who have been talking lower prices of late have been unable to secure lots at any reductions, and the market is steady with small receipts coming forward and supplies in dealers' hands generally small. Outside city renderers' lots without manes and tails and flat for No. 2s range from \$4.35@4.50 as to lots, mixed cities and countries from \$4.20@4.30, and countries alone from \$4@4.15. Fronts are still draggy, with regular lots offered at \$3.20 and best bids \$3.15, but butts are scarce and strong at \$1.40@1.45. A good many butts are taken by domestic tanners, who use the shells for chrome sole.

BOLL WEEVIL DAMAGE HEAVY.

It is reported from Texas that more damage will result to cotton from the boll weevil than has been occasioned by that pest during the last four years in Texas. District demonstration agents employed jointly by the United States Department of Agriculture and the Agricultural College of Texas say that every cotton county in the State is being ravaged by the weevils. The weevils are especially bad in central and south Texas, in the timbered regions.

Chicago Section

Ten cents per pound for hog and contents look like a possibility.

The "Loop Lunatic's Lallygag" is the latest John-horse dance. Jevver lallygag?

Most fellers didn't have a word to say about what they should be christened.

Department of Agriculture says "Cotton crop ahead of ten years' average." Thanks.

They don't seem to be a whole lot holier in Washington, D. C., do they? At least, not yet.

Chicago Stock Exchange seats are selling at \$1,200. New York Exchange seats at \$40,000. Why?

B. Uptub got lockjaw learning to say things in Chinese to the Chink who starched his yotching suit.

Been a kind of a "Hello, Bill," week all over the country, but especially in Rochester, N. Y. Hello, Bill!

Joy riding seems to end with misery for a companion in the great majority of cases. Acidulated joy, as it were.

Nothing insane about the Fourth of July this year. Extraordinarily quiet all over town. Jags were all silent.

Won't there be a bunch of giddy old bald-headed simps around the polling booth of the future, though? Oh, fudge!

The tax on beer is \$1 per bar'l. Chicago's beer tax for the year ending July 1 was \$5,601,468.50. Some suds, eh?

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1913, averaged 11.59 cents per pound.

So far we haven't got any further than a muskellonge jumping into the boat and biting a couple of Isaacs. Tame stuff, that!

Hon. P. J. Brennan and Lieut. J. S. Agar—Chicago packers, etc.—have been doing the Yellowstone Park deestrie during the week.

One paragrapher says: "For its invisible

government the country has taken an eye-opener." What's the matter with a "chaser," too?

The perpetrator of "silhouette skirts" sure was next to something; and it's straight goods at that—in spots. Keep up the good work!

We haven't anything in Chicago in the "rough house" line—and we have some rough stuff, at that—to compare with J. B.'s sufferin'yets.

Weather lately just a slight idea of what most of you may expect at the windup, if you do not reform. Better'n freezing to death, anyhow!

Lucky some of those aviators did not fall out onto Bubbly Crick, steddard into Lake Michigan. By the way, they're talking of paving Bubbly Crick.

Up to the time of going to press nary a fish has jumped into the boat and batted the fishist on the noodle with a club, but—there's all kinds of time yet.

Love stories, diaries and most everything else of that class end with the wedding, and then other and more realistic things begin to get busy. Yes, indeed!

The Packingtown Cynic says these peace agitators are tiresome. "Haven't got even good sense. Don't you know, the more you disturb decomposed matter, the worse it stinks!"

"How'd you like my sermon?" asked the preacher of the Kentucky horseman. "Well," said the K. H., "yuh made a fine start, an' yuh passed under the wire in grand style. Outside o' that yuh put down too many feet!"

This "Little Lost Sister" play savors somewhat of capitalizing vice. Say! There's

money in anything, everything, and most everybody and his nearest relative is after the dough—and don't ever think he ain't, either!

Board of Trade figures on provisions and lard don't seem to have anything in common with nine-cent hogs. A hog is the contrariest thing on earth, hence possibly the products thereof suffer from heredity. There sure is no other cause, eh?

You may not leave much when you die, but it's a cinch you'll leave everything you have, all right. And do not forget that when you're dead, you're dead. A dead one—get that? Now, while you're living—Well! what's the answer?

Cleveland, Ohio, is to have a new railroad depot to cost several millions of dollars. Now, some cross-eyed, bow-legged, hump-backed, dehorned creature rises and says "the time ain't ripe yet," etc. Was you ever down in that "slough of despond" waiting for a night train?

Those who are not already bugs can easily get there by simply following the crop expert's reports and trying to figure therefrom: "Why is a crop?" If the idea of publishing cropexperts is to get the reader thereof "balled up" good and plenty, then it's a howling success.

This is the view of the livestock interests: (Excerpts from prominent livestock paper): "One encouraging report for beef producers comes from a big packer who says high beef prices will prevail and that meat in the United States will never be cheaper." Excerpt No. 2: "A bright spot in the trade is the *deceacy* with which stockers and feeders have been selling." Now, the creed of the stock raiser and feeder evidently is simply: *Buy low and sell high*. Seems like the tar is put on most every business, with the same old brush. Case of pot and kettle.

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insures prompt and skillful attention to truck owners, offering a definite and liberal service policy, ample and accessible facilities and factory-trained mechanics. Kissel-Kar Service Buildings are at all principal points where a written and specific service contract is issued with every truck sale.

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CHICAGO LIVESTOCK

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 30.....	18,611	936	39,405	22,695
Tuesday, July 1.....	2,494	2,482	13,012	12,532
Wednesday, July 2.....	9,451	1,966	22,724	13,070
Thursday, July 3.....	928	930	15,021	12,688
Friday, July 4—Holiday.				
Saturday, July 5—Holiday.				

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total last week.....	31,514	6,314	90,162	60,985
Previous week.....	39,960	7,739	142,407	62,923
Cor. week, 1912.....	35,057	9,389	109,141	66,193
Cor. week, 1911.....	42,359	6,903	96,614	94,325

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, June 30.....	4,015	40	3,754	890
Tuesday, July 1.....	970		1,484	1,217
Wednesday, July 2.....	4,346	45	3,654	149
Thursday, July 3.....	3,353	11	3,624	1,010
Friday, July 4—Holiday.				
Saturday, July 5—Holiday.				

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Total last week.....	12,693	96	12,516	2,760
Previous week.....	13,373	242	13,373	1,254
Cor. week, 1912.....	11,643	55	21,077	3,275
Cor. week, 1911.....	16,222	159	24,329	9,136

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to July 5, 1913.....	1,219,113	3,618,206	2,271,793
Same period, 1912.....	1,316,665	4,175,146	2,479,509

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending July 5, 1913.....	380,000		
Previous week.....	539,000		
Cor. week, 1912.....	402,000		
Cor. week, 1911.....	430,000		
Total year to date.....	12,873,000		
Same period, 1912.....	14,100,000		

Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City) as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week to July 5, 1913.....	110,000	320,000	130,000
Week ago.....	115,000	394,000	138,000
Year ago.....	138,000	411,000	189,000
Two years ago.....	149,000	389,000	176,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending July 5, 1913:			
Armour & Co.....		22,000	
Swift & Co.....		16,200	
S. & S. Co.....		12,400	
Morris & Co.....		6,000	
Anglo-American.....		3,600	
Boyd-Lunham.....		3,900	
Hammoud.....		5,200	
Western P. Co.....		4,800	
Roberts & Oake.....		3,200	
Miller & Hart.....		2,000	
Independent P. Co.....		4,200	
Brennan P. Co.....		2,600	
Others.....		7,000	
Totals.....		93,100	
Previous week.....		138,000	
1912.....		115,000	
1911.....		112,000	
Total year to date.....		3,156,800	
Same period last year.....		3,308,200	

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lamba.
This week.....	\$8.15	\$8.70	\$4.85	\$6.70
Previous week.....	8.10	8.70	4.80	6.65
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.85	7.55	4.20	6.45
Cor. week, 1911.....	6.10	6.45	3.75	6.65
Cor. week, 1910.....	7.45	9.20	4.10	7.80

CATTLE.

Heavy steers, good to choice.....	\$8.25@9.00
Steers, fair to good.....	7.75@8.25
Inferior steers.....	7.00@7.25
Distillery steers.....	8.25@8.50
Yearlings, good to choice.....	8.00@8.75
Yearlings, fair to good.....	7.25@7.75
Canner bulls.....	3.50@4.50
Stockers.....	7.50@7.60

Feeding steers.....	7.00@7.75
Medium to good beef cows.....	5.25@6.25
Fair to good heifers.....	6.50@8.00
Good to choice cows.....	6.00@7.00
Common to good cutters.....	4.25@4.75
Inferior to good canners.....	3.50@4.25
Bologna bulls.....	6.25@6.60
Butcher bulls.....	6.75@7.00
Distillery bulls.....	6.75@7.25
Good to choice calves.....	8.75@9.00
Fair to good calves.....	7.75@8.00

HOGS.

Choice light, 160 to 190 lbs.....	\$9.05@9.20
Light mixed, 160 to 200 lbs.....	9.00@9.05
Prime light butchers, 200 to 250 lbs.....	9.00@9.15
Prime medium weight butchers.....	9.00@9.05
Prime heavy butchers, 250 to 300 lbs.....	8.90@9.00
Straight packing sows.....	8.65@8.80
Heavy packing.....	8.50@8.65
Mixed packing.....	8.60@8.80
Roughs and throwouts.....	8.00@8.50
Pigs, 110 to 130 lbs.....	7.00@8.50
*Stags.....	8.60@9.25
Boars.....	8.50@8.60

*All stags subject to 50 lbs. dockage.

SHEEP.

Native lambs.....	\$7.25@8.25
Range lambs.....	7.25@8.25
Range wethers.....	4.75@5.25
Feeding lambs.....	6.25@6.50
Native wethers.....	5.00@5.50
Native ewes.....	4.00@4.75
Native yearlings.....	6.25@7.15

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913.

Holiday. No market.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1913.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	\$21.25	\$21.35	\$21.10	\$21.10
September.....	21.02½	21.15	21.00	21.00
October.....				20.35
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.60	11.60	11.50	11.57½
September.....	11.75	11.75	11.62½	11.70
October.....	11.80	11.82½	11.70	11.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.95	11.95	11.87½	11.87½
September.....	12.00	12.00	11.82½	11.87½
October.....	11.80	11.80	11.65	11.67½

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	21.20	21.20	21.20	21.20
September.....	21.05	21.10	21.05	21.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.62½	11.65	11.57½	11.60
September.....	11.72½	11.75	11.65	11.72½
October.....	11.77½	11.80	11.70	11.77½
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.95	11.95	11.90	11.90
September.....	11.92½	11.95	11.87½	11.90
October.....	11.72½	11.75	11.67½	11.67½

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	21.25	21.25	21.25	21.25
September.....	21.12½	21.12½	21.05	21.05
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.60	11.65	11.57½	11.60
September.....	11.70	11.72½	11.67½	11.70
October.....	11.77½	11.77½	11.72½	11.75
January.....	10.75	10.75	10.70	10.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.95	11.95	11.87½	11.87½
September.....	11.92½	11.92½	11.87½	11.87½
October.....	11.70	11.70	11.67½	11.67½

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	21.25	21.40	21.25	21.40
September.....	20.97	21.02	20.95	21.00
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.55	11.55	11.52	11.60
September.....	11.62	11.67	11.62	11.70
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.80	11.80	11.80	11.80
September.....	11.82	11.85	11.77	11.82

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
July.....	21.55	21.75	21.55	21.75
September.....	20.97½	21.15	20.95	20.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
July.....	11.62½	11.67½	11.62½	11.67½
September.....	11.75	11.75	11.72½	11.72½
October.....	11.80	11.82½	11.77½	11.80
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
July.....	11.75	11.82½	11.75	11.75
September.....	11.82½	11.90	11.80	11.80
October.....	11.62½	11.70	11.62½	11.62½

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Native Rib Roast.....	20	@25
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	22	@25
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	25	@32
Native Pot Roasts.....	15	@18
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	13	@17
Beef Stew.....	12	@14
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	16	@18
Corned Rumps, Native.....	16	@16
Corned Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Corned Flanks.....	10	@10
Round Steaks.....	18	@23
Round Roasts.....	15	@18
Shoulder Steaks.....	17	@17
Shoulder Roasts.....	15	@16
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	12½	@12½
Rollad Roast.....	16	@18
Lamb.....		
Hind Quarters, fancy.....	20	@22
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	15	@15
Legs, fancy.....	22	@24
Stew.....	12½	@12½
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	16	@16
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	30	@30
Chops, French, each.....	15	@15
Mutton.....		
Legs.....	15	@16
Stew.....	8	@10
Shoulders.....	12	@12
Hind Quarters.....	16	@16
Fore Quarters.....	12	@12
Rib and Loin Chops.....	18	@20
Shoulder Chops.....	12½	@14
Pork.....		
Pork Loins.....	16	@18
Pork Chops.....	18	@20
Pork Shoulders.....	14	@14
Pork Tenderloins.....	35	@35
Pork Butts.....	15	@15
Spare Ribs.....	12½	@12½
Hocks.....	8	@11
Pigs' Heads.....	8	@8
Leaf Lard.....	13	@13
Veal.....		
Hind Quarters.....	18	@20
Fore Quarters.....	12½	@14
Legs.....	30	@22
Breasts.....	12½	@14
Shoulders.....	16	@18
Cutlets.....	30	@30
Rib and Loin Chops.....	25	@25
Butchers' Offal.....		
Suet.....	7	@7
Tallow.....	4½	@4½
Bones, per cwt.....	2	@1.25
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	20	@20
Calfskins, under 8 lbs. (deacons).....	65	@65
Kips.....	16	@16

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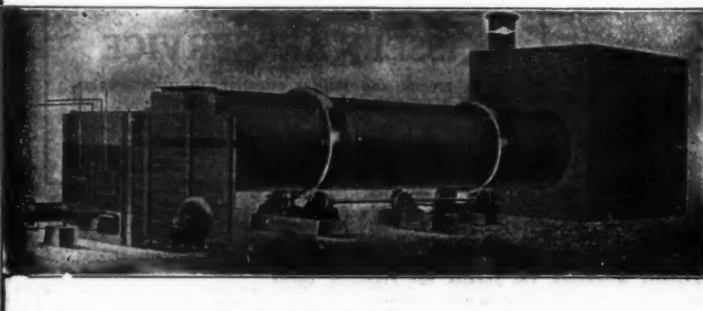
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

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Carcass Beef.

Prime native steers.....	13 1/4 @ 13 3/4
Good native steers.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Native steers, medium.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Helpers, good.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Cows.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Hind Quarters, choice.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Fore Quarters, choice.....	@ 11

Beef Cuts.

Cow Chucks.....	9 1/4 @ 10
Steer Chucks.....	10 1/4 @ 11 1/4
Boneless Chucks.....	@ 12
Medium Plates.....	@ 8 1/4
Steer Plates.....	@ 8 1/2
Cow Rounds.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
Steer Rounds.....	13 1/4 @ 13 3/4
Cow Loins.....	@ 13 1/2
Steer Loins.....	@ 13 1/2
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	@ 13
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	@ 12
Strip Loins.....	@ 13
Sirloin Butts.....	@ 17
Shoulder Clods.....	@ 12 1/2
Rolls.....	@ 15 1/4
Rump Butts.....	@ 15
Trimnings.....	@ 10
Shank.....	@ 7
Cow Ribs, Common, Light.....	10
Cow Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Light.....	@ 13 1/4
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	@ 17
Loins Ends, steer, native.....	@ 17 1/2
Loins Ends, cow.....	@ 15
Hanging Tenderloins.....	@ 12
Flank Steak.....	@ 14 1/4
Hind Shanks.....	@ 6

Beef Offal.

Brains, per lb.....	@ 7
Hearts.....	@ 8 1/4
Tongues.....	@ 17 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	@ 25 1/2
Ox Tail, per lb.....	@ 6
Fresh Tripe, plain.....	@ 4
Fresh Tripe, H. C.....	@ 6
Brains.....	@ 8 1/4
Kidneys, each.....	7 1/4 @ 8

Veal.

Heavy Carcass, Veal.....	11 1/4 @ 12
Light Carcass.....	@ 14 1/4
Good Carcass.....	@ 15 1/4
Good Saddles.....	@ 16
Medium Racks.....	@ 12
Good Racks.....	@ 18

Veal Offal.

Brains, each.....	7 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Sweetbreads.....	@ 25
Pickles.....	@ 20
Heads, each.....	25 @ 30

Lambs.

Good Caul.....	@ 13 1/4
Round Dressed Lambs.....	@ 15
Saddles, Caul.....	@ 15 1/4
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	@ 12
Caul Lamb Racks.....	@ 12
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	@ 18
Lamb Fries, per lb.....	@ 4
Lamb Tongues, each.....	@ 1 1/2
Lamb Kidneys, each.....	@ 1 1/2

Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	@ 10
Good Sheep.....	@ 10 1/4
Medium Saddles.....	@ 11
Good Saddles.....	@ 12
Good Racks.....	@ 9
Medium Racks.....	@ 8 1/4
Mutton Legs.....	@ 13
Mutton Loins.....	@ 9
Mutton Stew.....	@ 7 1/4
Sheep Tongues, each.....	@ 2 1/2
Sheep Heads, each.....	@ 10

Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	12 1/4 @ 13 1/4
Pork Loins.....	@ 16
Leaf Lard.....	@ 11
Tenderloins.....	@ 27
Spare Ribs.....	@ 9
Butts.....	12 @ 14
Hocks.....	@ 9
Trimnings.....	@ 9
Extra Lean Trimnings.....	@ 9 1/4
Tails.....	@ 8
Snouts.....	@ 5 1/2
Pigs' Feet.....	@ 4
Pigs' Heads.....	@ 6 1/4
Blade Bones.....	@ 9
Blade Meat.....	@ 10
Cheek Meat.....	@ 9
Hog livers, per lb.....	@ 2 1/4
Neck Bones.....	@ 8
Skinned Shoulders.....	@ 12 1/2
Pork Hearts.....	@ 9
Pork Kidneys, per lb.....	4 @ 5 1/4
Pork Tongues.....	10 @ 12
Rip Bones.....	@ 6
Tail Bones.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Brains.....	@ 6
Backfat.....	@ 11
Hams.....	@ 17 1/4
Calas.....	@ 18
Belles.....	@ 17 1/4
Shoulders.....	@ 12 1/2

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.....	@ 11 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.....	@ 11

Choice Bologna.....	@ 13
Frankfurters.....	@ 12 1/4
Blood, Liver and Headcheese.....	@ 11
Tongue.....	@ 14
Mixed Sausage.....	@ 13 1/4
Luncheon Sausage, cloth paraffin.....	@ 16
New England Sausage.....	@ 14 1/4
Compressed Luncheon Sausage.....	@ 14 1/4
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 16 1/4
Berliner Sausage.....	@ 15 1/4
Boneless Butts in casings.....	@ 24 1/4
Oxford Butts in casings.....	@ 24 1/4
Polish Sausage.....	@ 12 1/4
Garlic Sausage.....	@ 12
Country Smoked Sausage.....	@ 14
Farm Sausage.....	@ 16
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 11 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 12
Boneless Pigs' Feet.....	@ 10
Luncheon Roll.....	@ 15 1/4
Delicatessen Loaf.....	@ 14 1/4
Jellied Roll.....	@ 17

Summer Sausage.

Best Summer, H. C. (old).....	@ 25
German Salami (new).....	@ 23 1/4
Italian Salami.....	@ 27
Holsteiner.....	@ 18
Mettwurst, New.....	@ 20 1/4
Farmer.....	@ 20 1/4

Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Sausage, 1-50.....	\$6.00
Smoked Sausage, 2-20.....	5.50
Bolognas, 1-50.....	5.50
Bolognas, 2-30.....	5.00
Frankfurt, 1-50.....	6.00
Frankfurt, 2-20.....	5.50

VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 200-lb. barrels.....	\$10.00
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	7.25
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels.....	8.50
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels.....	—
Pickled pigs' Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels.....	15.50
Lamb Tongues, Short Cut, barrels.....	34.50

CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb., 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz.
2 lbs., 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	—
6 lbs., 1 doz. to case.....	\$15.50
14 lbs., 1/2 doz. to case.....	34.00

EXTRACT OF BEEF.

2-oz. jars, 1 doz. to box.....	Per doz.
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. to box.....	\$3.25
8-oz. jars, 1/2 doz. to box.....	6.25
16-oz. jars, 1/4 doz. to box.....	22.50
2.5 and 10-lb. tins.....	\$1.50 per lb.

BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels.....	@ 17.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 17.00
Prime Mess Beef.....	@ 17.00
Extra Mess Beef.....	@ 17.00
Beef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.).....	@ 22.75
Rump Butts.....	@ 22.00
Mess Pork, old.....	@ 22.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 22.50
Family Back Pork.....	@ 17.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 17.50

LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.....	@ 13 1/4
Pure lard.....	@ 12 1/4
Lard substitutes, tes.....	@ 10
Lard, compound.....	@ 9 1/4
Cooking oil, per gal. in barrels.....	@ 67
Cooks' and bakers' shortening, tubs.....	@ 12 1/4
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces; half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 to 1 c. over tierces.....	@ 12 1/4

BUTTERINE.

1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi- cago.....	15 1/4 @ 16 1/4
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DRY SALT MEATS.

(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)

Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.....	@ 14 1/4
Clear Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 14 1/4
Rib Bellies, 18 @ 20 avg.....	@ 14 1/4
Fat Back, 12 @ 14 avg.....	@ 11 1/4
Regular Plates.....	@ 11 1/4
Clear Plates.....	@ 10 1/4
Butts.....	@ 9 1/4
Bacon meats, 1/4 c. to 1 c. more.....	@ 9 1/4

WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. avg.....	@ 19 1/4
Hams, 16 lbs. avg.....	@ 19
Skinned Hams.....	@ 20 1/4
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.....	@ 13
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.....	12 1/4 @ 12 3/4
New York Shoulders, 8 @ 12 lbs. avg.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 28
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 6 avg.....	18 @ 19
Wide, 6 @ 8 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.....	@ 22 1/2
Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12, strip, 4 @ 6 avg.....	@ 16 1/4
Dried Beef Sides.....	23 1/4 @ 24 1/4
Dried Beef Inside.....	@ 27 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles.....	@ 26 1/4
Dried Beef Outlets.....	22 1/4 @ 23 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 26 1/4
Smoked Boiled Hams.....	@ 27 1/2
Boiled Calas.....	@ 19 1/4
Cooked Loaf Rolls.....	@ 28
Cooked Rolled Shoulders.....	@ 19 1/4

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.

Rounds, per set.....	@ 18
Export Rounds.....	@ 23
Middles, per set.....	@ 73
Beef bungs, per piece.....	@ 20
Beef weasands.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef bladders, medium, per doz.....	@ 45
Beef bladders, small, per doz.....	@ 75
Hog casings, free of salt.....	@ 70
Hog middles, per set.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, export.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, large mediums.....	@ 10
Hog bungs, prime.....	@ 7
Hog bungs, narrow.....	@ 5
Imported wide sheep casings.....	@ 50
Imported medium wide sheep casings.....	@ 60
Imported medium sheep casings.....	@ 60
Hog stomachs, per piece.....	@ 4

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	2.70 @ 2.75
Hoof meal, per unit.....	2.45 @ 2.50
Concentrated tankage.....	2.30 @ 2.35
Ground tankage, 12%.....	@ 2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 11%.....	@ 2.50 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 8 and 25%.....	@ 2.35 and 10c.
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%.....	@ 2.15 and 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%.....	18.00 @ 18.50
Ground rawbone, per ton.....	24.00 @ 25.00
Ground steam bone, per ton.....	20.00 @ 21.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground.....	@ 50c.

HORNS, HOOF AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 @ 70 lbs., aver.....	250.00 @ 275.00
Hoof, black, per ton.....	24.50 @ 25.50
Hoofs, striped, per ton.....	33.00 @ 35.00
Hoofs, white, per ton.....	30.00 @ 35.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. av., per ton.....	70.00 @ 75.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs. av., per ton.....	75.00 @ 80.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00 @ 80.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs. av., per ton.....	80.00 @ 80.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton.....	27.50 @ 29.00

LARD.

Prime steam, cash.....	11.00 @ 11.62 1/4
Prime steam, loose.....	@ 11.05
Leaf.....	@ 10 1/4
Compound.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Neutral lard.....	11 1/4 @ 12

STEARINES.

Prime oleo.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Oleo, No. 2.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Mutton.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Tallow.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease, yellow.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease, A white.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4

OILS.

Lard oil, extra, winter strained, tierces.....	70 @ 71
Extra lard oil.....	68 @ 68
Extra No. 1 lard oil.....	60 @ 62
No. 1 lard oil.....	53 @ 55
No. 2 lard oil.....	52 @ 54
Oleo oil, extra.....	11 @ 11 1/4
Oleo oil, No. 2.....	10 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Oleo stock.....	9 1/4 @ 10 1/4
Neatsfoot oil, pure, bbls.....	68 @ 72
Acidless tallow oils, bbls.....	61 @ 62
Corn oil, loose.....	63.30
Horse oil.....	64 @ 64

TALLOW.

Edible.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Prime city.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
No. 1 Country.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' Prime.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 1.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Packers' No. 2.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Renderers' No. 1.....	5 1/4 @ 6

GREASES.

White, choice.....	6 1/4 @ 7
White, "A".....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
White, "B".....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Rome.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Crackling.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
House.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Yellow.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Brown.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Glue Stock.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Garbage grease.....	2 @ 3 1/4
Glycerine, C. P.....	19 1/4 @ 19 1/4
Glycerine, dynamite.....	@ 19 1/4
Glycerine, crude soap.....	12 1/4 @ 13
Glycerine, candle.....	14 @ 14 1/4

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose.....	65 @ 66
P. S. Y., soap grade.....	55 @ 57
Soap stock, bbls., concn., @ 65% f. a.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 50% f. a.....	1.35 @ 1.45

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels.....	92 @ 95
Oak pork barrels.....	1.10 @ 1.12
Lard tierces.....	1.32 1/4 @ 1.35

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Boracic acid, crystal to powdered.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Borax.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Sugar.....	—
White, clarified.....	@ 4 1/4
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 4 1/4
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Salt.....	—
Ashton, in bags, 224 lbs.....	\$2.25
English packing, in bags, 224 lbs.....	1.45
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.25
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.75
Casing salt, bbls., 250 lbs., 2 @ 3 1/2.....	1.40

LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from the National Livestock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yards, Chicago, July 9.

Following last week's short supply, Monday's run of 10,433 cattle was very much of a surprise, and the meager run was quickly cleaned up at an advance of 15@25c. per cwt. over the low spot in the trade last week. Tuesday's run of 1,978 cattle included a good many "sloppers" consigned direct to the packers, and the meager receipts of steer cattle sold at steady to strong prices and fully as good. Wednesday's light run of 13,500 cattle gave added impetus to the trade, and the market ruled 10@15c. higher than Monday, which puts values generally 25@40c., and in some cases, 50c. above the low spot a week ago. The week's total supply of cattle will foot up around 32,000 head. We hardly look for liberal supplies, and while, after such a sharp upturn in the market it would only be logical to expect fairly liberal receipts and some reaction a week or ten days hence, still we believe that the low spot in the market has been passed; also feel that there will be no big supply of cattle that will be in good marketable condition during the next sixty days, and are strongly of the opinion that the good to choice beefs will gradually work higher between now and the first of September.

Improved pasture conditions throughout the country have resulted in greatly curtailed receipts of butcher stuff, and the market is 25@40c. higher, thus recovering the decline that took place in the closing days of last week; in fact, "she" stuff is selling comparatively high.

Receipts of hogs the past week have been moderate, and with two holidays intervening it helped cut the supply short; consequently, there has been an advance scored of something like 40@45c. per cwt. The advance has been rapid, and a little setback in prices would only be in order, although we are inclined to look for moderate receipts through the summer months. Receipts on Wednesday were estimated at 25,000, and the market ruled about steady at Tuesday's closing prices; good light hogs selling largely at \$9.15 @9.25, with the extreme top \$9.30; good medium and butchers, \$9.05@9.15; good mixed \$9@9.10, with the mixed and heavy packing grades selling at \$8.90@9.05.

In sheep and lambs salesmen have had their own way up until today (Wednesday), when buyers called a little halt in proceedings, and bulk of the lambs are going over the scales a quarter lower than yesterday, while sheep remain about steady. These "booms," such as we have had this week, are regularly followed by depressed and lower markets. Anything like a liberal run will bring a much lower market. We quote: Best lambs, \$8@8.35; culls and medium lots, \$5.50 @7.50; fair to good yearlings, \$5.50@6; poor to medium, \$4.50@5; fat light ewes, \$4.50@4.75; heavy ewes, \$4@4.25; culls, \$3@3.50; stock ewes, \$4.25@4.50; best Western lambs, \$8.25@8.40; feeding lambs, \$6.40@6.65; Western aged wethers, \$4.60@5; Western yearlings, \$5.25@5.75.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., July 9.

Cattle receipts were 16,900 head during the past week. There was a fair offering of beef steers, and those with any quality at all sold on a 25@50c. higher basis than the previous week. The top for the week was \$8.60; the bulk of the offerings, \$7.50@8.55. The top

price on cows was \$7.25. The bulk of the heifers sold in a range of \$7.25@7.90, while a load of strictly choice offerings brought \$8.50. Veal calves, as compared with last week, are around 1c. higher, with a top of 10c., which was paid today. On the quarantine side of the market there were approximately 5,100 head of cattle; bulk of supply Texas offerings, although there was a considerable run from Oklahoma, mostly fed stuff. The market today is quoted at 50@75c. higher on Texas and Oklahoma steers as compared with last week; top, \$8.10; other choice offerings, \$7.90@8. The market during the past three days has been extremely active.

Hog receipts amounted to approximately 50,300 head. The market has been on an upturn since the close of last week, and the top for the week was made today, when \$9.25 was paid for some prime butcher hogs. This top is about 35c. over the top of last week. The bulk has ranged from \$8.75@9.20. Order buyers and shippers have been active, and good clearances were effected.

Sheep receipts were 22,700 this week. Following the decline of last week values have experienced a sharp increase, and in some places the market on lambs is a good \$1.25 a hundred higher. Last week the top on spring lambs was \$7, while this week some Kentucky lambs topped the market at \$8.40. Choice offerings from native territory brought \$8@8.25. Mutton sheep show about a 25c. increase as compared with last week, the top for the week being \$4.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City Stock Yards, July 8, 1913.

The light run of 7,000 cattle yesterday was followed today by another very small supply, for Tuesday, 6,000 head. The early market was strong to 15 cents higher than yesterday, or 25 to 50 cents above last Thursday. The late market today was not so good, the advance secured on the start having disappeared at the finish. Buyers expect a larger supply tomorrow, but on the other hand, commission men put stop orders on some cattle that were intended to be shipped today. Buyers have been working under pressure this week, and at the first chance they will remove some of the inflation from present values. Shippers are in position to hold back as they please, plentiful rains having fallen over practically the entire pasture and corn country within the last week. Missouri steers brought \$8.85 today, top heifers \$8.65, and most of the fed natives above \$8. Cows range largely from \$5@7, bulls \$6@7, veal calves \$6.50@9.25, quarantine steers \$5.50@7.20.

Hog supplies this week are also smaller than expectations, 4,000 here yesterday, and 10,000 today. Packers are in need of the porcine animals, but stubbornly refuse to permit more than moderate advances in the market. Prices are 5c. to 10c. higher today to speculators, about steady to packers, top \$9, bulk \$8.95@9. Average weight here last week 202 pounds, 4 pounds less than previous week.

Sheep and lambs are 30c. to 50c. higher this week, receipts 4,000 yesterday, 5,000 today. Spring lambs sold at \$7.25@7.85 today, yearlings worth \$5.25@6.25; wethers, \$4.50@5.25, ewes \$4@4.75, Texas muttons \$4.25@5.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

South Omaha, Neb., July 8, 1913.

The market at this point has taken on the mid-summer dullness, it being the season of the year when corn-fed cattle are becoming

very scarce and when it is too early to expect rangers. As a result receipts last week were extremely light, only 7,000 head being reported in the yards. However, this was fully up to the record of a year ago. The arrivals consisted very largely of corn-fed steers with hardly enough cattle of any other description to really test out values. Prices gradually firmed up and at the beginning of the present week a further advance of 15@25c. was recorded. This wipes out recent declines, taking the market back to about where it was three or more weeks ago. Good beef steers are selling largely at \$8.40@8.70, with common to pretty fair kinds ranging from \$7.40@8 or above. Cows and heifers have been very scarce for the last two or three weeks, and the market has strengthened up very materially in sympathy with the advance on beef steers. Good heifers are selling up as high as \$8, with best cows right up to \$7.40. Inferior grades, canners, etc., are selling down as low as \$3.50@4.25. The number of cows selling below \$5, however, at the present time is very small. The best veal calves range all the way from \$7 @9.50, with bulls bringing \$5.50@7.40.

Hogs have been coming forward quite freely, the receipts last week amounting to 47,000. The market at the same time has been gradually working up to a higher basis, the advance since the last of June amounting to over 30c. The trade is active most days, and the market as a whole in a most satisfactory condition as viewed from a seller's standpoint. There were 10,000 hogs here today that sold at \$8.75@8.95, with the big bulk going at \$8.80@8.90, the average of all the sales being \$8.82½.

The range season on sheep and lambs is getting a fair start at this point. The receipts are coming largely from Idaho with quite a large sprinkling from Oregon. A train of Idaho lambs weighing 73 pounds sold at \$7.90 today, with a big string of 65-pound Oregon lambs at \$7.65. A train of Oregon wethers weighing 98 pounds brought \$4.65, and several cars of Oregon yearlings \$5.50. The outlook for large receipts of sheep and lambs the latter part of the summer and early in the fall is flattering. At the same time there is every reason for anticipating an unusually large buying demand for feeding stock.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending July 5, 1913:

CATTLE.

Chicago	18,821
Kansas City	18,310
Omaha	5,318
St. Joseph	4,714
St. Paul	2,842
Cudahy	354
Sioux City	2,105
New York and Jersey City	10,443
Fort Worth	9,545
Philadelphia	3,339
Pittsburgh	578
Denver	912

HOGS.

Chicago	77,646
Kansas City	37,888
Omaha	41,438
St. Joseph	22,328
St. Paul	16,298
Cudahy	7,995
Sioux City	32,595
Ottumwa	9,300
New York and Jersey City	21,949
Fort Worth	4,675
Philadelphia	3,240
Pittsburgh	7,733
Denver	2,986

SHEEP.

Chicago	58,219
Kansas City	21,335
Omaha	15,850
St. Joseph	5,242
St. Paul	1,541
Cudahy	351
Sioux City	1,007
New York and Jersey City	43,315
Fort Worth	4,734
Philadelphia	9,559
Pittsburgh	5,681
Denver	1,953

THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, July 11.—Market firm; Western steam, \$11.85; Middle West, \$11.60@11.70; city steam, 11½¢; refined, Continent, \$12.10; South American, \$12.80; Brazil, kegs, \$13.38; compound, 9½¢@9¾¢.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, July 10.—Sesame oil, fabrique, 112 fr.; edible, 90 fr.; copra oil, fabrique, 107 fr.; edible, 129 fr.; peanut oil, fabrique, 75 fr.; edible, 92 fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, July 11.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra India mess, 120s.; pork, prime mess, 105s.; shoulders, square, 61s. 6d.; New York, 58s.; picnic, 55s.; hams, long, 84s.; American cut, 82s. 6d. Bacon, Cumberland cut, 69s. 6d.; long clear, 76s.; short backs, 68s.; bellies, clear, 70s. Lard, spot prime, 58s. 6d.; American refined in pairs, 58s. 6d.; 28-lb. blocks, 57s. 3d. Lard (Hamburg), 58¼ marks. Tallow, prime city, 32s. 6d.; choice, 34s. 6d. Turpentine, 28s. 9d. Rosin, common, 11s. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 63s. 6d. Tallow, Australian (at London), 33s. 6d. 37s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was again firm, with prices responding to further improvement in hogs.

Stearine.

The market was again quiet, with prices held about steady.

Tallow.

The market was steady at unchanged prices. City was quoted at 6c., and specials at 6½¢.

Cottonseed Oil.

The market was firm with light offerings. Demand for distributions was reported a little quieter, but supplies of old oil are moderate and well controlled.

Market closed strong at new high levels. Spot oil, \$8.80@9. Crude, Southeast, nominal. Refiners were large buyers of old crop months. Closing quotations on futures: July, \$8.80@8.85; August, \$8.69@8.70; September, \$8.68@8.70; October, \$7.76@7.77; November, \$6.79@6.82; December, \$6.52@6.53; January, \$6.52@6.53; February, \$6.54@6.57; good off oil, \$8.25@9; off oil, \$8@9; red off oil, \$7.90@8.90; winter oil, \$9; summer white, \$9. Futures closed at 4 to 20 points advance; sales, 18,500 bbls.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, July 11.—Hog market slow. Bulk of prices, \$8.85@9.05; light, \$8.75@9.15; mixed, \$8.65@9.15; heavy, \$8.45@9.05; rough heavy, \$8.45@8.65; Yorkers, \$9.10@9.15; pigs, \$7.25@9. Cattle, quiet and steady; beefs, \$7.25@9.10; cows and heifers, \$3.90@8.50; Texas steers, \$7@8.20; stockers and feeders, \$5.60@7.90; Western, \$7.20@8.30. Sheep market steady; natives, \$4.15@5.45; Western, \$4.15@5.45; yearlings, \$5.50@7.25; lambs, \$6.20@8.25; Westerns, \$6.25@8.25.

St. Joseph, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.50@8.75.

St. Louis, July 11.—Hogs higher, at \$9@9.15.

Cleveland, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$9.35@9.40.

Buffalo, July 11.—Hogs steady, with 4,800 on sale; prices, \$9.50@9.70.

Kansas City, July 11.—Hogs higher, at \$8.05@8.85.

South Omaha, July 11.—Hogs strong, at \$8.50@8.85.

St. Joseph, July 11.—Hogs slow, at \$8.25@8.85.

Louisville, July 11.—Hogs steady, at \$8.85@9.05.

OLEO OIL AND NEUTRAL LARD.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, July 10.—Hog arrivals for the first six months of this year are below those of the same period in 1912 and above those of the same period in 1911. There is a slight accumulation of stocks of lard in Chicago, but it has not brought about lower lard markets, and the entire provision situation rules strong, with which cotton oil sympathizes, and that article has gone to record prices and promises to remain dear for the balance of the old crop. The new cotton crop promises to be fair so far, and prices for new crop oil deliveries at a very high level, with very little doing in same for export, and practically no export business doing in butter oil of the old crop season. Oleostearine has made an advance, which improves the value of oleo stock, and more money is asked for oleo oil, but during the present week the turn-over in these goods has been very light.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, July 5, 1913, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.*	Hogs.	Sheep.*
Armour	2,827	22,000	8,843
Swift	3,627	16,200	9,212
S. & S.	4,372	12,400	4,321
Morris	2,786	6,000	4,380
Hammond	1,383	5,200	2,731
Libby	295	...	...

Anglo-American, 3,600 hogs; Boyd-Lunham, 3,900 hogs; Western P. Co., 4,800 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 3,200 hogs; Miller & Hart, 2,000 hogs; Independent P. Co., 4,200 hogs; Brennan P. Co., 2,600 hogs; others, 7,000 hogs.

Kansas City.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour	3,212	10,166	3,523
Fowler	857	738	...
S. & S.	3,015	7,225	4,368
Swift	4,023	8,094	4,591
Cudahy	3,833	6,283	4,132
Morris & Co.	3,149	6,021	3,829
Butchers	221	90	45

Blount, 115 cattle and 162 hogs; Independent Packing Co., 365 cattle; L. Levy, 51 cattle; John Morrell, 126 cattle; I. Myers, 141 cattle; M. Rice, 26 cattle and 180 hogs; Schwartz, Bolen & Co., 792 hogs; E. Storm, 11 cattle; Sinclair Packing Co., 47 cattle; Wolf Packing Co., 143 cattle.

Omaha.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,183	9,890	5,865
Cudahy Packing Co.	1,314	13,451	5,417
Armour & Co.	1,432	12,412	3,105
Morris & Co.	1,214	6,514	2,498
Swartz & Co.	...	847	...
J. W. Murphy	...	3,277	...

Kansas City Packing Co., 2,345 hogs; Lincoln Packing Co., 46 cattle; John Morrell & Co., 244 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 26 cattle; T. M. Sinclair & Co., 113 cattle.

St. Joseph.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Swift & Co.	1,500	9,712	2,747
G. H. Hammond Co.	1,250	6,391	1,016
Morris & Co.	1,150	5,700	524

United Dressed Beef Co., 133 cattle.

St. Louis.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	2,664	6,332	6,340
Swift & Co.	2,693	6,514	6,775
Armour & Co.	2,457	4,783	8,103
St. Louis D. B. Co.	971	...	959
Independent Packing Co.	1,091	...	...
East Side Packing Co.	381	1,944	...
Carondelet Packing Co.	...	194	98
Dold Packing Co.	142	1,018	...

West End Packing Co., 80 cattle; Belz Packing Co., 1,061 hogs; Krey Packing Co., 1,604 hogs; Heil Packing Co., 147 hogs; Carondelet Packing Co., 194 hogs.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1913.*

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	15,021	13,021	...
Omaha	3,711	...	...
St. Louis	11,007	...	...
St. Joseph	1,000	...	...
Sioux City	200	3,000	200
St. Paul	1,000	...	...
Louisville	250	2,100	3,200
Pittsburgh	200	5,000	1,500
Buffalo	600	4,800	1,200
New York	1,456	2,686	11,855

*Holiday at many markets.

MONDAY, JULY 7, 1913.

Chicago	10,500	34,761	16,000
Kansas City	6,700	4,102	4,000
Omaha	1,900	3,359	8,500
St. Louis	3,500	9,286	800
St. Joseph	600	2,500	300
Sioux City	1,200	5,000	300
St. Paul	900	2,500	400
Oklahoma City	200	1,000	...
Fort Worth	500	1,200	...
Milwaukee	...	6,473	...
Denver	500	600	600
Louisville	2,200	2,346	6,804
Detroit	...	100	...
Wichita	...	2,304	...
Indianapolis	500	7,000	...
Pittsburgh	2,300	7,500	7,000
Cincinnati	1,855	6,921	4,396
Buffalo	3,000	10,500	2,000
Cleveland	500	4,000	2,000
New York	3,424	8,270	17,822

TUESDAY, JULY 8, 1913.

Chicago	15,933	15,933	12,000
Kansas City	8,600	11,470	5,000
Omaha	2,200	10,532	11,200
St. Louis	3,800	11,146	6,000
St. Joseph	1,400	8,500	2,300
Sioux City	1,500	7,000	200
St. Paul	800	3,800	200
Oklahoma City	900	800	...
Fort Worth	2,500	1,000	500
Milwaukee	...	4,818	...
Louisville	...	2,535	7,835
Detroit	...	100	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	961	...
Indianapolis	1,450	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,500	1,000
Cincinnati	333	3,976	5,532
Buffalo	250	1,600	900
Cleveland	100	1,500	600
New York	530	176	7,784

WEDNESDAY, JULY 9, 1913.

Chicago	13,000	26,020	15,000
Kansas City	6,000	11,602	6,000
Omaha	2,800	10,142	4,000
St. Louis	3,600	15,213	7,500
St. Joseph	1,200	7,800	1,200
Sioux City	1,200	6,000	600
St. Paul	...	2,000	...
Oklahoma City	500	1,500	...
Fort Worth	600	1,200	...
Milwaukee	...	3,435	...
Denver	100	200	200
Louisville	100	2,535	12,779
Detroit	...	1,000	...
Cudahy	...	300	...
Wichita	...	806	...
Indianapolis	1,400	9,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	2,500	1,000
Cincinnati	868	4,244	8,808
Buffalo	300	1,800	600
Cleveland	200	1,500	2,000
New York	2,082	5,110	9,185

THURSDAY, JULY 10, 1913.

Chicago	5,500	23,000	17,000
Kansas City	5,000	6,000	5,000
Omaha	...	8,000	...
St. Louis	3,600	8,500	8,500
St. Joseph	...	6,600	...
Sioux City	...	5,500	...
St. Paul	...	2,100	...
Milwaukee	...	4,476	...
Louisville	...	2,016	...
Detroit	...	1,500	...
Cudahy	...	600	...
Wichita	...	2,649	...
Indianapolis	...	8,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	1,750	...
Cincinnati	416	4,395	4,996
Buffalo	100	2,400	800
Cleveland	...	2,000	...
New York	1,183	979	6,236

FRIDAY, JULY 11, 1913.

Chicago	1,000	14,000	16,000
Kansas City	2,500	3,000	2,000
Omaha	3,000	7,500	5,000
St. Louis	1,500	1,500	4,000
St. Joseph	300	2,500	2,500
Sioux City	300	7,000	200
Fort Worth	1,700	500	...
South St. Paul	700	4,200	400
Oklahoma	800	800	...

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JULY 7, 1913.

	Beefes.	Calves.	lams.	Hogs.
New York	2,440	4,718	30,000	3,440
Jersey City	3,096	2,618	30,000	13,828
Central Union	2,512	867	11,058	116
Lehigh Valley	2,395	392	1,862	...
Scattering	...	122	296	4,565
Totals	10,443	8,517	43,315	21,949
Totals last week	11,080	10,742	49,706	28,183

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Retail Section

CHEAPEST REFRIGERATION FOR BUTCHER SHOP

Problem That Confronts the Shop Butcher This Summer

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—This is the fifth of a series of timely articles for the retail butcher who is faced with the problem of higher ice prices for the coming summer. It is intended here to describe the latest improvements in small ice machines for the butcher shop, and to compare the cost of their operation with the cost of natural ice. The National Provisioner intends to let the makers of these small ice machines tell their own story to the butchers.]

The hot weather is upon us, and the ice problem for the retail butcher has reached its climax. Ever since the warning of a natural ice scarcity months ago the trade has been dreading this season—that is, those butchers unfortunate enough to be dependent upon ice for cooling the shop and storage boxes. Now the latter class are "right up against it."

In many localities the supply of natural ice has given out entirely, and the only resource is the artificial ice made from day to day by ice-making plants running at full capacity—and it is all the latter can do in many cities to take care of the absolutely imperative demands of families, hospitals and like consuming trade. The butcher has to pay correspondingly high prices for his ice—if he gets it at all; if he doesn't, he has to shut up shop.

There are localities, of course, where conditions are more nearly normal. But in general the ice problem is a vital one this summer with the meat trade, and those who prepared themselves against this day by putting in refrigeration or installing small machines are in a position of great advantage over their less long-sighted competitors.

In previous issues The National Provisioner has described various small refrigerating and ice-making machines, and compared their cost and the cost of their operation to the cost of cooling with ice, especially at famine prices. Another small machine which has been successfully used is the Arctic, made by the Arctic Ice Machine Company, of Canton, O.

This company was too modest to "blow its own horn" when asked to indicate the advantages of its machine in this particular direction. It did, however, furnish a number of letters from butchers who are using Arctic machines to cool their markets, and which indicate the results obtained.

What Butcher Did with a Small Machine.

For instance, a firm of retail butchers at Holstein, Iowa, have a box 14 x 10 x 11 which they had been cooling with natural ice. They installed a three-ton Arctic machine in its place, and after last summer's experience this is what they wrote to the agents who installed it for them.

C. L. Percival Company,
Des Moines, Iowa.

Gentlemen: We wish to take this opportunity of letting you know how pleased we are with the Arctic ice machine which you installed for us. It is entirely satisfactory in every way, and has never caused us any trouble whatever.

We find that we can keep our meats in much better condition and with less waste than with ice. The cost of operation is much less than the cost of ice, but if ice were the cheaper, we prefer the Arctic, and would not go back to ice at any price.

We will be pleased to show our machine to anyone interested, and will gladly give any information we can to intending buyers. The Arctic is doing all you claim for it.

Very truly yours,
(Signed) FRITZ & VAN HEMERT.

Other letters from users of this machine tell a similar story. One meat man held off from buying a machine because he thought he couldn't afford it. After he had been through a season with it he wrote the manufacturers that he couldn't afford to be without it. Many retailers passing through the present summer season will wish heartily for a refrigerating machine, regardless of its cost.

[The next article in this series, describing another practical small refrigerating machine for retail butchers, will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner on this page.]

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

W. H. Borthwick has purchased the meat market of E. T. McCulloch at Eugene, Ore.

H. E. Smith has purchased the West End Meat Market at Laurence, Kan.

The meat market of J. S. Walters at Seneca Falls, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

The Simpson's Market has been organized at York, Me., with a capital stock of \$10,000.

Smith & Morris have purchased the meat market of Watson & Baker at Columbus, Ind.

The meat market of J. Abramson at Brooklyn, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

H. Guethle has purchased the Heard Meat Market at Monroe, La.

M. V. Ausherman has sold a half interest in his meat business at Springfield, Mo., to Geo. Arnold.

Gordon & Morgan have opened a new meat and provision store at Arlington, Mass.

J. J. Buchholzer has disposed of his meat business at Alliance, O., to F. Miller.

Jacob Abramowitz's meat market at Brooklyn, N. Y., has been damaged by fire.

Fulsaas Brothers have decided to close up their meat market at Newman Grove, Neb.

L. A. Roby has been succeeded in the meat business at Neligh, Neb., by B. Broderson.

Lars Johnson has succeeded to the meat business of Johnson & Peterson at Holstein, Neb.

Rinders & Whisnand have engaged in the meat and grocery business at Hastings, Neb.

Frazer Brothers have bought back their old meat market at Shenandoah, Ia.

Paul & Jordan have moved their City Meat Market to 8 South Broadway, Edmond, Okla.

O. M. Story has purchased the O. K. Meat Market at Afton, Okla., from Frank Kelly.

Morris & Reidt have purchased the City Meat Market at Wapanucka, Okla., and will consolidate it with their grocery store.

Charles Nowaka has opened a new butcher shop at Hinton, Okla.

Hinton & Fitzpatrick have succeeded Hinton & Lake in the meat business at Anadarko, Okla.

W. E. Hagenmaster has purchased the meat and grocery business of J. H. Jimison at Stafford, Kan.

N. C. Diven has disposed of his butcher shop at Coats, Kan.

D. M. Bell has purchased the business of the Western Meat Market at Oxford, Neb.

St. Claire Guthrie, Jr., has purchased the Grauer Meat Market at Marysville, Kan.

The Colson Meat Market at Masonville, Ia., has been destroyed by fire.

The Swanson Meat Market at Ashland, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. Loss \$4,000.

M. Samahl has sold out his meat market at Minden, Neb.

Robinson & Miller have purchased the meat business of Watson Brothers at Kearney, Neb.

Frank Kostka has engaged in the meat business at Neligh, Neb.

Frank Anderson has opened a new butcher shop at Bertrand, Neb.

G. M. Schepers has purchased the Lichty meat market at Fairmont, Neb.

A. Stutzman has disposed of his meat business at Aurora, Neb., to L. Miller.

M. J. McLaughlin has sold out his meat market at Upland, Neb.

F. O. Butine is to open a meat market at Kalamazoo, Mich.

The meat market of Riley Owen at Belding, Mich., has been damaged by fire.

A. W. Guyer has purchased the meat business of Cryan Brothers, at 169 Pipestone street, Benton Harbor, Mich.

The R. C. Wickham Company has been incorporated at Detroit, Mich., with a capital of \$10,000 and will handle meat and groceries.

George Risner has sold out his O. K. Meat Market at Bennington, Okla., to M. S. Smith.

Wm. Bump & Son have purchased the butcher shop of Goodbar & Wading at Welch, Okla.

F. D. Faley has been succeeded in the meat business at Manhattan, Kan., by J. G. Towner.

WE SHOULD WORRY.

A lot of ginks would tell us
We are down and out;
That the Japanese could get us
Beyond a doubt.

Another bunch of wreckers
Delight to tell:
"We are straddling a panic,
And booked for hell."

The preacher solemnly declares,
"My friends, 'tis sad to say,
You don't know where you're going,
But—'You're on your way.'"

The sufferin'yets inform us that
Our one and only hope,
To save our worthless grubby hides,
Is to take their dope.

Then comes the mutt who spills a mile
Of dope and makes it siz
About the fly's ability
To put us out of biz.

In many ways yet more can see
Our finish in a hurry:
The answer is just simply this:
"We Should Worry!"

*This poem is set single-foot meter—kind of a cross between a trot and a pace movement.



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New York Section

J. S. Hawkinson, of Chicago, head of the S. & S. Company's provision department, was in New York for a day this week.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in New York City for the week ending July 5, 1913, averaged 11.91 cents per pound.

The employees of the small stock department of the S. & S. Company will hold their annual outing at College Point on Saturday, August 9.

The local lamb market the middle of this week was the highest ever known for the month of July. Live lambs cost 9 cents in New York on Wednesday, and it looked like a 17 cent dead market.

Robert Beck, for more than forty years engaged in the retail provision business and long with Rohe Brothers, died last week at the age of 80 years at the home of his daughter, Mrs. William M. Estabrook, at Flushing, L. I. He retired from business ten years ago.

Philip Stern, nephew of the founder of the Joseph Stern & Son Company, and for many years manager of the company's beef department, died at Los Angeles, Cal., last week after a long illness. He was formerly one of the best known men in the local trade, but was compelled to retire because of his health about two years ago.

There was a report current this week that the city food inspection division was to be placed under the supervision of the assistant sanitary superintendent, Dr. Marion McMillan, who reorganized it a few years ago, and who made a record for "cleaning up" while he was in charge. Dr. McMillan is well known to the local meat trade.

The New York Veal & Mutton Company's employees held their annual outing at College Point last Saturday, July 5. There was a large attendance and the programme of sports was hotly contested. President Sanders was not present, because of a recent illness, but treasurer George Worms looked after the arrangements successfully.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the city of New York during the week ending July 5, 1913, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat.—Manhattan, 10,169 lbs.; Brooklyn, 7,709 lbs.; total, 17,878 lbs. Fish.—Manhattan, 54,200 lbs.; Brooklyn, 8 lbs.; total, 54,208 lbs. Poultry and game.—Manhattan, 4,072 lbs.; Brooklyn, 28 lbs.; total, 4,100 lbs.

CAN HANDLE INEDIBLE FATS HERE.

The New York City Board of Health has amended its sanitary code to permit the handling of inedible fats within the city under proper restrictions. Last winter the board adopted a regulation prohibiting the bringing of fat and fresh green bones into New York City except for edible purposes. This worked a great hardship on the local rendering trade. The action was based on the belief that such rendering within the city was likely to be a nuisance. The authorities have now been shown that it is not a nuisance when properly conducted, and the board has amended the regulations to permit such traffic under proper restrictions. The action taken at a meeting of the Board of Health last week was as follows:

Whereas, At a meeting of the Board of Health of the Department of Health of the

City of New York held February 25, 1913, the bringing of fat and green (fresh) bones into the city of New York, except such fats as are wholly and exclusively used for the preparation of edible products, was prohibited on and after June 1, 1913; and

Whereas, It appears by the report of the Assistant Sanitary Superintendent dated June 28, 1913, that the business of bringing fats from places outside the city of New York is not a nuisance in any way when properly conducted, and that the said business can be so conducted; it is therefore hereby

Resolved, That the resolution aforesaid, dated February 25, 1913, be and the same is hereby amended so as to allow the bringing of fats and green (fresh) bones into the city of New York in accordance with the provisions of section 95 of the Sanitary Code, pursuant to a permit from this board, and in accordance with rules and regulations which may be prescribed from time to time therefor.

The section 95 of the Sanitary Code which now governs rendering of such fats and bones within the city is as follows:

Section 95. No fat shall be melted or rendered in the city of New York, except when in a condition free from sourness and taint and all other causes of offense at the time of rendering, and all such melting and rendering must be conducted according to the best and most improved means and processes; and everything preceding, following and in connection with such melting and rendering, and the premises where the same shall be conducted must be free from all offensive odor, and other causes of nuisance or detriment to the public health. No fat shall be brought into the city of New York to be melted or rendered and none shall be melted or rendered that has come from any place outside the city of New York, without a permit from the Board of Health. No building shall be erected, or converted into, or used as a place for the melting or rendering of fat until the site thereof has been submitted to the Board of Health and approved in writing by the said board. No building shall be erected, or converted into, or used as a place for the melting or rendering of fat until the plans thereof have been duly submitted to the Board of Health and approved in writing by the said board. No application for the approval of plans will be received by the Department of Health until the site has been approved as above stated. The business of rendering or melting fat shall not be carried on or conducted within the city of New York without a permit from the Board of Health, and no application for a permit to carry on the business of melting or rendering fat will be received by the Department of Health until the site has been approved, the plans and specifications have been approved, and the building erected and equipped.

NEW YORK WILL NOT TAG MEATS.

The regulations recently adopted by the New York City Health Department, by which all meats sold in the city must be inspected and passed by some competent authority, and a tag to that effect attached to all such meats, will not be enforced. Health Commissioner Lederle announced this week that there regulations would remain ineffective until the State took some action by law or regulation which would make them practical. He said it would be unfair to New York State country meat shippers to enforce them unless the State adopted a meat inspection of its own.

Of course it is well known that almost all meats sold in New York City are govern-

ment inspected, and that the city regulations were intended to cover only country-shipped meats and like products not coming under federal inspection. The announcement is therefore not so serious as it might appear. However, a State and local system of meat inspection is necessary, and the failure of the State legislature to make provision for it by law is not creditable to that body, which professes such high ideas of reform.

The New York City regulation concerning the inspection and marking of meats (other than government-inspected), which is now rescinded, is as follows:

"No carcass or parts of carcasses of cattle, sheep, swine or goats, or the meat products thereof (except canned or tinned meats), shall be brought into, held, kept, offered for sale or sold for human food in the city of New York unless bearing a tag or other approved mark to the effect that it has been inspected and passed by the Department of Health of the city of New York, or that it has been inspected and passed in accordance with the provisions of the act of Congress relating to the federal inspection of meat and meat products intended for interstate commerce, or that it has been inspected and passed in accordance with the laws of a State or the ordinance of a municipal division thereof which maintains a system of post-mortem inspection and marking of the standard maintained by the city of New York.

"For the purpose of this resolution meat of slaughtered animals in slaughterhouses and in the possession of dealers in food, or of persons who prepare food products, shall be deemed prima facie to be offered or held for sale as human food."

YORK REFRIGERATING SALES.

(Continued from page 21.)

Crystal Ice Company, Sulphur Springs, Tex., one 40-ton horizontal, double-acting refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, and a 10-ton standard freezing system.

Frank Grampp & Company, Princeton, Ill., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Gallatin Market, Uniontown, Pa., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Peters & Jacoby Company, Allentown, Pa., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Penns Grove Electric Light, Heat and Power Company, Penns Grove, N. J., one 20-ton vertical, single-acting refrigerating machine with high pressure side complete, also one 10-ton flooded freezing and distilling system.

Ort & Company, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Bushwick Machine Works, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Franklinville Ice and Cold Storage Company, Philadelphia, Pa., one 40-ton vertical, single-acting refrigerating machine, also changing 2 atmospheric condensers to the flooded type. This installation was made in the Franklinville plant.

Meriden Creamery Company, Kansas City, Mo., two 40-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machines with high pressure sides complete, an 8-ton standard freezing system, 6,500 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping, two 25-ton horizontal shell and tube brine coolers and miscellaneous material.

Neapolitan Ice Cream Company, Cambridge, Mass., one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine.

Agar, Cross & Co., Buenos Ayres, A. R., South America, one 11-ton vertical, single-

HEARN West Fourteenth St., New York.

NO MEATS BUT EVERYTHING GROCERIES IN LIQUORS DRY GOODS.

CLOSED ALL DAY SATURDAY DURING JULY AND AUGUST

As in past thirteen years

acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 6-ton freezing system.

Gordon, Sewall & Co., Inc., Houston, Tex., one 20-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also 4,600 feet of 1¼-inch direct-expansion piping.

Miller Creamery Company, Oakland, Cal., one 17-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also piping and apparatus for ice cream hardening and storage rooms.

Joseph Bensinger (Commercial Hotel), Du Bois, Pa., a one-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Ithaca Condensed Milk Company, Ithaca, N. Y., one 20-ton vertical, single-acting, steam-driven refrigerating and high pressure side complete.

Douglas Traction Company, Douglas, Ariz., one 20-ton flooded freezing system complete.

Mahlon A. Young, Philadelphia, Pa., one 40-ton raw water flooded freezing system complete.

Dominion Brewing Company, Toronto, Ont., one 40-ton horizontal, double-acting, steam-driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

The Dungen Hotel, Thurmond, W. Va., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. A. Lubitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. A. N. Jellyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Agar, Cross & Co., Buenos Ayres, S. A., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a 500-lb. special ice-making system.

Columbian Brewing Company, Columbia, Pa., one 13-ton freezing system complete.

A. W. Schroeder, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. A. N. Jellyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jenner Brewing Company, Boswell, Pa., one 8-ton flooded freezing system complete.

C. Eckert, Jersey City, N. J., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

New Haven Dairy Company, New Haven, Conn., a 16-ton freezing system complete.

Dr. Wilsey Long Island Home, Amityville,

L. I., N. Y., a 1-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

J. Schmitzberger, New York, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Wm. Buechse & Son Company, Jersey City, N. J., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Agar, Cross & Co., Buenos Ayres, A. R., South America, one 40-ton horizontal, double-acting, belt-driven refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Monmouth Beach Fish Company, Monmouth Beach, N. J., one 11-ton belt-driven enclosed type, vertical, single-acting refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Oscar A. Reihl, Baltimore, Md., a 15-ton compression side and a 15-ton flooded freezing and distilling system complete. This installation was made at Curtis Bay, Md.

Wilsonia Apartments, Rochester, N. Y., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Dixville-Notch Corporation, the Balsams, Colebrook, N. H., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Edwards Hotel, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. A. N. Jellyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

A. Schlörer & Sons, Camden, N. J., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Vincenzo Bonzagni Company, Boston, Mass., one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

H. P. Hood & Son, Forest Hills, Boston, Mass., one 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Mora & Majo, Santiago de Cuba, Cuba, one 4-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Agar, Cross & Co., Buenos Ayres, South America, one 6-ton freezing system complete and 13 atmospheric ammonia condensers, each 24 pipes high and 20 feet long, made of 2-inch pipe.

J. B. Holland, Dickerson, Md., one 20-ton absorption compression side (ice making), a 20-ton flooded freezing and distilling system, and two 80-H. P. boiler systems complete.

Thompson Restaurant, Grand Central Terminal, New York, N. Y., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

T. Eaton Company, Ltd., Toronto, Ont., one 8-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete; also an 11-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Clement & Clement, Danville, Va., one 2-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete.

Bremer Brothers, Brooklyn, N. Y., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete. This installation was made by Mr. A. N. Jellyman, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

The Casino, P. Borgo, Prop., Narragansett Pier, R. I., one 6-ton vertical, single-acting, belt-driven enclosed type refrigerating machine and high pressure side complete, also a ¼-ton freezing system complete.

Southern Utilities Company, Punta Gorda, Fla., 2,320 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

Southern Utilities Company, Arcadia, Fla., 862 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

Southern Utilities Company, Ft. Myers, Fla., 2,140 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

Port of Havana Docks Company, Havana, Cuba, 3,550 feet of 2-inch direct-expansion piping.

Agar, Cross & Co., Buenos Ayres, South America, one 25-ton distilling system complete.

Frick Company, Inc., Waynesboro, Pa., one 30-ton shell and tube ammonia condenser.

Superior Ice Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., one 80-ton boiling tank.



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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers\$7.85@9.00
Poor to fair native steers6.25@7.75
Oxen and stags	.....4.50@7.50
Bulls and dry cows	.....3.00@7.25
Good to choice native steers one year ago	.....8.35@9.60

LIVE CALVES.

Live veal, common to prime, per 100 lbs.	9.00@12.00
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	6.00@ 7.00
Live calves, buttermilk	.....@ 6.00
Live veal calves, coarse Westerns, per 100 lbs.—@—

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs, medium to prime	.....8.50@ 9.00
Live sheep, culls	.....@ 7.00
Live sheep, ewes	.....4.50@ 5.00
Live sheep, wethers, prime	.....4.75@ 4.95
Live sheep, culls, per 100 lbs.	.....@ 3.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@ 9.60
Hogs, medium	.....@ 9.70
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@ 9.70
Pigs	.....9.70@ 9.90
Rough	.....8.60@ 8.70

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	.....13.00@13½
Choice, native light	.....13.00@13½
Native, common to fair	.....12½@13

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	.....13½@14
Choice native light	.....@13½
Native, common to fair	.....12½@13
Choice Western, heavy	.....@12½
Choice Western, light	.....@12
Common to fair Texas	.....10½@11½
Good to choice heifers	.....@12½
Common to fair heifers	.....@11½
Choice cows	.....@11
Common to fair cows	.....10½@11
Fleshy Bologna bulls	.....11.00@11½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	.....@18	15½@16
No. 2 ribs	.....14@14½	14½@15
No. 3 ribs	.....12@13	13½@14
No. 1 loins	.....16@16½	17@17½
No. 2 loins	.....14@15	16@16½
No. 3 loins	.....13@14	15@15½
No. 1 blade and ribs	.....15@16	15½@16
No. 2 blade and ribs	.....14@15	15@15½
No. 3 blade and ribs	.....13@14	14½@15
No. 1 rounds	.....14@14½	14½@15
No. 2 rounds	.....13@13½	13½@14
No. 3 rounds	.....11½@12	12@13
No. 1 chucks	.....11@12	12@13
No. 2 chucks	.....10½@11½	11½@12
No. 3 chucks	.....9@10	10@11

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	.....@17
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	.....@16
Western calves, choice	.....@16
Western calves, fair to good	.....13@14
Western calves, common	.....12@13
Grassers and buttermilks	.....11@12

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	.....@11½
Hogs, 180 lbs.	.....@12½
Hogs, 160 lbs.	.....@12½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	.....@13½
Pigs	.....@13½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice, per lb.	.....@16½
Lambs, good	.....@16
Lambs, medium to good	.....13@14
Sheep, choice	.....@12
Sheep, medium to good	.....@11
Sheep, culls	.....@ 9

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	.....@19
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	.....@18½
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	.....@18
Smoked picnic, light	.....@13½
Smoked picnic, heavy	.....@13
Smoked shoulders	.....@12½

Smoked bacon, boneless	20	@21
Smoked bacon (rib in)		@18
Dried beef sets		@19
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.		@24
Pickled bellies, heavy	15½	@16

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	16½	@17
Fresh pork loins, Western	13½	@16
Fresh pork tenderloins		@32
Frozen pork tenderloins		@30
Shoulders, city	13	@13½
Shoulders, Western		@13
Butts, regular		@13½
Butts, boneless		@15½
Fresh hams, city	17	@17½
Fresh hams, Western		@16½
Fresh picnic hams	12	@12½

BONES, HOOFS AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 48 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	95.00@100.00
Fiat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	80.00@ 85.00
Black hoofs, per ton	40.00@ 45.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	50.00@ 55.00
White hoofs, per ton	95.00@ 97.50
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	90.00@100.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over	250.00@285.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues	.....14	@14½c. a pound
Fresh cow tongues	.....12½	@13c. a pound
Calves' heads, scalded	.....45	@50c. a piece
Sweetbreads, veal	.....45	@90c. a pair
Sweetbreads, beef	.....25	@30c. a pound
Calves' livers	.....	@20c. a pound
Beef kidneys	.....	@15c. a piece
Mutton kidneys	.....	@3c. a piece
Livers, beef	.....8½	@10c. a pound
Oxtails	.....8	@9c. a piece
Hearts, beef	.....	@6c. a pound
Rolls, beef	.....17	@27c. a pound
Tenderloin, beef, Western	.....21	@35c. a pound
Lambs' fries	.....	@8c. a pair
Extra lean pork trimmings	.....14½	c. a pound
Blade meat	.....	@12½c. a pound

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat ..	.....	@ 3½
Suet, fresh and heavy		@ 6½
Shop bones, per cwt.	20	@ 25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	.....@80
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	.....@60
Sheep, imp., per bundle	.....@30
Sheep, domestic, wide, per bundle	.....@70
Sheep, domestic, medium, per bundle	.....@50
Sheep, domestic, narrow med., per bundle	.....@25
Hog, American, free of salt, tea, or bbis., per lb., f. o. b. New York	.....@70
Hog, extra narrow selected, per lb.	.....@70
Hog, middles	.....@10
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@18
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@24
Beef hungs, piece, f. o. b. New York	.....@20
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	.....@80
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago	.....@78
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1s.	.....@ 8
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2s.	.....@ 4½

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	.....18%	20%
Pepper, Sing., black	.....11½	13½
Pepper, Penang, white	.....17½	19½
Pepper, red Zanzibar	.....14	17
Allspice	.....5½	7½
Cinnamon	.....18	20
Coriander	.....4%	6%
Cloves	.....21	24
Ginger	.....9½	12½
Mace	.....65	70

SALTPETRE

Crude	.....4½@ 5
Refined—Granulated	.....@ 5½
Crystals	.....5½@ 7
Powdered	.....@ 6

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	.....@.25
No. 2 skins	.....@.25
No. 3 skins	.....@.18
Branded skins	.....@.17
Ticky skins	.....@.17
No. 1 H. M. skins	.....@.28
No. 2 H. M. skins	.....@.21
No. 1, 12½-14	.....@2.85
No. 2, 12½-14	.....@2.70
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.45
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	.....@2.20
No. 1 kips, 14-18	.....@3.15
No. 2 kips, 14-18	.....@2.90
No. 1 B. M. kips	.....@2.65
No. 2 B. M. kips	.....@2.40
No. 1, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@4.00
No. 2, heavy kips, 18 and over	.....@3.75
Branded kips	.....@2.20
Heavy branded kips	.....@2.85
Ticky kips	.....@2.45
Heavy ticky kips	.....@2.90

DRESSED POULTRY.

FRESH KILLED.

Fowl—Dry packed, 12 to box—	
Western boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-picked, fancy	.....@19½
Western boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-picked	.....17½@18½
Fowl—Iced, bbis.—	
No. Ind. and Ill. dry-picked, 4 lbs. avg., choice	.....@18
Southern and S. Western, dry-picked, 3½ @4 lbs.	.....17@17½
Other Poultry—	
Old Cocks, per lb.	.....@12½
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	.....@1.00
Turkeys—Frozen—	
Young toms, No. 1	.....26½@27
Young toms, medium	.....24@25
Young hens, No. 1	.....@25
Old hens and toms	.....23@24

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens, broilers, fancy, nearby, per lb.	.....@26
Chickens, broilers, Leghorns, cockerels	.....23@24
Chickens, broilers, Western, per lb.	.....@25
Chickens, broilers, Southern, per lb.	.....@25
Fowls, via freight	.....@18½
Fowls, via express	.....@18½
Old roosters, per lb.	.....@12½
Turkeys, hens and toms, mixed	.....@16
Ducks, Long Island, per lb., spring	.....@17
Ducks, West. and So., per lb.	.....@15
Geese, per lb., Western	.....@11
Guineas, per pair	.....@65
Pigeons, per pair	.....@35

BUTTER.

Creamery, Extras	.....27½@28
Creamery, Firsts	.....26@27
Process, Extras	.....@25
Process, Firsts	.....23½@24

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	.....24@26
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	.....21@23
Fresh gathered, firsts	.....18@20
Fresh gathered, seconds	.....16@17
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 1	.....15@16
Fresh gathered, dirties, No. 2	.....10@14
Fresh gathered, checks, good to choice dry-13	.....@14

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton	.....20.00	@20.50
Bone meal, raw, per ton	.....27.50	@28.00
Hoof meal, per unit, Chicago	.....	@ 2.55
Dried blood, West, high grade, fine, f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....	@ 2.65
Nitrate of soda—spot	.....	@ 2.40
Bone black, discard, sugar house del.	.....
Dried tankage, N. Y., 11 to 12 per cent. ammonia, f. o. b. New York	24.00	@25.00
Tankage, 11 and 15 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago, prompt	.....	2.65 and 10c.
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York	.....7.00	@ 7.50
Fisch scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, New York (nominal)	.....	2.85 and 10c.
Foreign fish guano, testing 18@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	.....
Lime, c. l. f. Charleston and Newport News	.....	3.10 and 10c.
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	.....	2.25 @ 2.30
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	.....	3.00 @ 3.05
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs., spot, guar., 25%	.....	3.10 @ 3.15
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston	.....	6.50 @ 7.70
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,240 lbs.	.....	8.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried	.....	3.75 @ 4.00

